The Chicago Tribune.

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POLITICAL.

Colossale Corruption in Congress in Connection with the Kansas Pacific Railway.

Interesting Advices Respecting the Campaign in Pennsylvania.

Governor Geary Came to Pardon Yerkes.

Fritz Brown and L. D. Campbell in Indiana.

A MAMMOTH JOB.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The *Tribune*, exposing certain corruption attending the Congressional action relating to the Kansas Pacific Railroad, makes its Union Pacific bribe a mere bagatelle. The *Tribune* says: "Astounding as are the developments in the case of the Credit Mobilier, they prove to be only a brief and simple chapter of history in the infamous history of our present Legislation and Administration. Additional facts have come to light, and several damning evidences of the bribery and corruption in the 42d Congress. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, which sold out to the Credit Mobilier, was itself a swindle from beginning to end. Then comes some relief, with another chicken up so as to give an atom to each of the forty who had chicken relief, and it is to be followed by a proposition, a tabulated list of the names and sums paid and to be paid, and whether purchased 'for value received,' or 'for services rendered,' or 'for legislative expenses,' or 'for the good of the party,' or 'for the good of the country,' or 'for the public weal,' which appears to have come in every shape but that of a check on the Treasury. Of course the Credit Mobilier, the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and the Union Pacific Railroad, were all controlled and managed by the same men, and were formed with the same object in view—to plunder the Government. The Credit Mobilier was organized to build the Union Pacific Railroad, and was to receive for its services the enormous sum of $50,000,000 in bonds and stock, which was more than the road cost. The Kansas Pacific Railroad was organized to build the Union Pacific Railroad eastward from Kansas City to Omaha, and was to receive for its services the enormous sum of $30,000,000 in bonds and stock, which was more than the road cost. The Union Pacific Railroad was organized to build the road from Omaha westward, and was to receive for its services the enormous sum of $50,000,000 in bonds and stock, which was more than the road cost. The Credit Mobilier was organized to build the Union Pacific Railroad

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

10 IRVING PLACE, NEAR CORNER OF Monroe and Leavitt-sts.—A large front room, with alcove, and small room with closet, to a man, wife and child, or two gentlemen.

11 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms to rent; with first-class board, suitable for gentlemen and wife.

11 AND 13 GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISH-ed rooms with board for single gentlemen; also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

12 13 TROOP-ST. FINE ROOMS FROM $4 to $6 per week—Front room to rent, with or without board.

13 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board.

20 ABERDEEN-ST.—FRONT ROOM TO RENT, with board, to a single gentleman. Also one willing to room with a party now in the house.

14 BISHOP-COURT—ONE SUITE OF FRONT rooms and two large rooms. Everything first-class in every respect.

17 HONORE-ST.—FRONT ROOM, MANTEL, hot and cold water, bath room connected, with first-class board. Those desiring to board only for one half hour will buy a new bed room set complete cheap on all above mentioned terms.

36 ST. JOHN'S PLACE—BOARD, WITH pleasant front room, unfurnished; terms reasonable.

38 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—A PLEASANT front room for gentleman and wife, or 2 gentlemen. Good table. Small family.

43 CENTRE-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, an elegant suite of four alcoved front rooms; also, a handsomely furnished back parlor.

46 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—GOOD BOARD FOR gents.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A LARGE FURnished front room to rent, with board, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or a few single gentlemen.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished parlor, on first floor, and front, two furnished and four unfurnished rooms, to rent now; convenient to cars. Plain table, and low price to permanent boarders. Please call and examine.

55 HALSTED-ST.—PLEASANT BOARD with first-class board, suitable for a single gentleman in a small family. Apply on Monday. References required.

62 PARK-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board.

82 ASHLAND-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; table board.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board.

90 ASHLAND-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR two gentlemen.

100 ASHLAND-AV., ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF Madison-st.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent with board; gentlemen preferred.

112 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW BOARD-ers can find good accommodations at reasonable rates.

114 WEST ADAMS-ST.—THREE OR FOUR gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and good board.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., LARGE FURnished front room with board for gentleman and wife or 2 or 3 gentlemen.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISH-ed rooms, with first-class accommodations, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—HAS BEEN RE-fitted and newly furnished, and is now ready to receive boarders.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, with board, a room to gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen.

220 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND room, front furnished room for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; brick house, modern improvements.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FUR-nished room, suitable for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen; board if desired. Also a room for two gentlemen to rent, with board; to economize required.

238 SOUTH ST. JOHN'S PLACE—BOARD, WITH pleasant front room, unfurnished; terms reasonable.

23 hours, with board, for gentlemen or families.

29 BISHOP-COURT—A FEW MORE boarders can be accommodated.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A FEW GENTLE-men can be accommodated with rooms and board.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION CALU-met-av. A furnished room with board; suitable for genteman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF Twenty-second-st.—Large furnished front room, with board; also a medium-sized room; house first-class; location pleasant and cars collect.

132 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FRONT ROOM FOR rent, with board, for two gentlemen, or man and wife; only few boarders; terms reasonable.

236 CALUMET-AV.—A COUPLE OF LADIES and gentlemen can find board in a private family; references required.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICE FURNISHED front room, with board, for gentleman and lady or gentleman.

350 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; references exchanged.

497 WABASH-AV.—A FEW DAY BOARD-ers will find city reference can be accommodated.

499 BURNSIDE-ST. (DEARBORN), NEAR Twenty-ninth.—Pleasant furnished rooms, with first-class board, at very low rates, for single or married persons.

550 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; terms low; table boarders only.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD for gentlemen for the winter. MODERATE.

570 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms for gentlemen and wife or few gentlemen.

573 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER OF SIX-teenth-st.—A large front room, furnished or not, with large closets, partly furnished, with board, to gentlemen from Sabbath-day.

575 WABASH-AV.—PARTIES WISHING A pleasant family location for the winter cannot do better than apply at the house at the 'Fall and Spring.'

594 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, to rent with first-class board; private families.

665 WABASH-AV.—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms to let, with board; also part of room for gentlemen and wife.

694 WABASH-AV.—THREE-STORY FRONT rooms, en suite or single, with board; first-class.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FUR-nished front rooms to rent, with board, for gentlemen and wife or two single gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

776 MICHIGAN-AV., FIVE DOORS FROM Twenty-second.—A few table boarders can be accommodated.

804 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT parlors, also furnished suite, second floor, to rent, with or without board. References exchanged.

822 BUTTERFIELD-ST., BETWEEN TWEN-ty-fifth and Thirty-first-sts.—Pleasant rooms can have board in a private family, if so preferred.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

830 PRAIRIE-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, large and pleasant front rooms, newly and handsomely furnished; also one sleeping hot and cold water, and every modern convenience

840 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-st.—One sixteen very fine rooms, furnished, and back parlor suite unfurnished; elegant carpets to rent with board; desire permanent parties; late dinners.

906 MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-fifth-st.—Furnished room to rent with board.

922 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FEW NICELY FUR-nished rooms, with board; modern improvements.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a nicely furnished room, with closet; hot and cold water.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st.—Large front room for suite, with board. Location and table first-class. References required.

A SPLENDID FRONT PARLOR, PARTLY furnished; a choice south front brick building with first-class table board; 2 only one half block from Madison-st cars, West Side. For particulars call on INAC GILLSON & CO., No. 211 East Madison-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENtlemen, of the Jewish faith, can be accommodated with a private family; board if desired; good table kept. Address B 31, Tribune office.

BLDRIDGE COURT, NOS 8 AND 9—A SUITE of rooms, fronting on Michigan-av, to rent with board and Day boarders received. References required.

NEW BRICK BLOCK, EAST INDIANA-st., third and fourth doors east of Pine—To rent, with board, suites of unfurnished rooms, convenient to horse-cars and four minutes' walk to bridge.

NEVADA HOTEL, 177 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-st.—Fine large rooms, handsomely furnished, with first-class board at moderate rates.

North Side.

204 NORTH AV.—BY AN AMERICAN family, two rooms, with board, at $4.50 per week, one block from Clybourn-av cars.

205 BUSKET — PRIVATE BOARDING house. Mrs. BUCK.

Country.

OAKLAND, HANDY TO STREET CARS AND Lake Park Drive—Two parties furnished front rooms with first-class board and a pleasant home for two gentlemen. Address L 61, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM TO RENT, WITH board, in the immediate vicinity of Union Park; hot and cold water, large closets, etc. Address X 27, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WITH HIS WIFE, a gentleman and gentlewoman, would prefer to board in a quiet genteel family, where there are but few, if any other boarders, or children. A parlor and two sleeping rooms, with board, in a private family, would be preferred; only those who can give us a good home and have it to offer need answer. Terms must be very moderate. Address M 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, on South Side, in a private family, no boarders, between Harrison, north of Sixteenth-st, and Eighteenth-st, and Michigan-av to Halsted-st. Address Box 1, No 60 Dearborn-st. Private family preferred; references given and required. Address P 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—IMMEDIATELY, FOR MAN AND wife, in private family, with first-class board, in choice neighborhood; terms must be moderate. Address G 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS and bedroom, with board for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; brick house, modern improvements; south side preferred. Address, stating terms and location, O 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a pleasant unfurnished front room, with board, for two; location between VanBuren and Harrison-sts and east of Union Park. Address, stating terms, without which no attention will be given, Box 1, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND GOOD ROOMS, FOR GENTLE-men and wife in a quiet family, with no other boarders; location between Madison and Harrison-sts preferred. Address, stating terms, A 1, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board for the winter, north of Fourteenth-st and near the lake shore; they would like two rooms furnished suite or large alcove room, with first-class table indispensable. Address, with name, location and terms, Box 1, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A private family. Address X 49 Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A private family, on the South Side, between Twenty-fourth-st, east of Wabash-av. Address M 61, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS OR ONE large room for gentleman and wife on South Side; will pay $50 per week. Address X 78, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, South or West Side; private family preferred. Address K 67, care Arthur Bridgman & Co.

BOARD — BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, pleasant unfurnished room, with board, south of Sixteenth-st. Address T 67, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in the immediate vicinity of Union Park. Address, stating terms, Box 1, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—FOR A BOY, 4 YEARS OF AGE, IN a good private family, where he will have the comforts and attention of a home; good neighborhood preferred; will pay liberally for such accommodations will be paid. Address C 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentleman and wife, on South Side of State-st. Address THOMAS WIGHT, 229 East Washington-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SINGLE room with board, on the North Side; must be a family preferred. Address A G H, 24 Market-st.

BOARD—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITH board, for lady, for health of self and child 5 years old, within 10 minutes' walk of Randolph-st Depot. Terms must be reasonable. Address, for one week, D 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in first-class private family, on Michigan or Wabash-av, between Twelfth and Eighteenth-sts; must be reasonable and references given and required. Address P 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH SUITE OF ROOMS, UNFUR-nished; terms and location of rooms must be stated in letter; answer to secure attention. Address S 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO OR THREE NICELY FURNISH-ed rooms, with board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; brick house, modern improvements; south side preferred. Address, stating terms and location, O 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a pleasant front room, unfurnished, with board; south side preferred; must be reasonable. Address, stating terms and location, O 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a pleasant front room, unfurnished, with board; south side preferred; must be reasonable. Address, stating terms and location, O 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO children, and maid in a private family. W. L. GREGG, 77 Dearborn-st.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; large room, or suite unfurnished, with board; West Side preferred; good accommodations, and terms reasonable. Address, with name, location, convenience, and terms. Address G 68, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMY OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE will give private instruction in Latin, Greek, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Hebrew and Sanscrit to a young man for residence. Room 10, 122 Fifth-av.

AUGUST 1871, ELUE ISLAND-AV.—CORNET and violin teacher. First-class music furnished for private parties.

CLOG, JIG AND SONG AND DANCE TAUGHT at American Dramatic Institute, 619 West Lake-st, by Billy PATTERSON.

INSTITUTE OF PRACTICAL CIVIL EN-gineering, Surveying, and Drawing, 167 West Madison-st, corner of Clark. Instruction by men from Europe with a splendid assortment of drawing instruments and models. Day session from 9 to 4; evening drawing class on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 7 to 9. Terms, $5 for 25 lessons, in advance. Private lessons from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO AT-tain a thorough knowledge of the German or the French language, should call at 240 West Washash-av. Private lessons, either at the residence of the scholars or at the above place. Terms moderate.

MADAME WETHERBE WILL RECEIVE A FEW pupils for piano instruction, at her residence, 413 West Adams-st.

THOSE DESIROUS OF INSTRUCTION IN shorthand, Pitman's or Graham's style, may call or address T. V. SHERIDAN, 119 Twenty-second-st.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN SEVERAL languages given at reasonable rates for board. Address immediately G 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW MECHANICS TO LEARN architectural drawings evenings; room 3, 101 South Jefferson-st. Inquire between 2 and 4 o'clock this afternoon.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GENTLEMAN teacher, at No. 67 West Randolph-st, our Twenty sixth-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

I WILL TRADE 80 ACRES OHIO LAND FOR good horse. Address R 54, Tribune office.

TWO EXCHANGE—A FINE TROTTING HORSE and buggy for a good one; one that can be guaranteed sound. Inquire at 1 Burnham-st.

TWO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS and one fair city property, or unincumbered lots. Inquire for two days, giving full description and price, at 1 Lombard-st, or Hubbard-court.

TO EXCHANGE—I MARBLE FRONT ANGLE lot on Prairie-av, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts, for a horse and buggy. Address, for one week, P 31, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUGGY FOR A horse. Inquire at 1 Burnham-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE CREST STOCK FOR horse and buggy. Inquire at 1 Burnham-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARMS IN VALUE FROM $5,000 to $20,000, for Chicago real estate, personal property or securities. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 78 West Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOT, IMPROVED, for household furniture. R. C. GIVENS, 122 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED or city free lot, 12 acres farm near Lake Forest; 20 acres in Cicero; 2 lots in Chicago. Address, with full description, Z 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LARGE PARLOR STOVE AT 1 Burnham-st. Please send card.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A STAFFORD county property, for a good horse and buggy. C. MATTOON, 1 Burnham-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD BUSI-ness property for new and well-built cabinet; cash difference, if any, to be paid. Address, stating change desired, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOLD-MAGN-ificent piano, valued at $600, for a horse and buggy. Address Z 62, Tribune office, for one week.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOT IN MAIN-ly Park, for horse or mare; owner to city. Address M 19, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BROWN MARE, 6 YEARS OLD, QUIET IN all harness or double harness, very fast, and quiet for a lady to ride or drive; also a nice buggy horse, quiet in single or double harness. Will be found reasonable as the owner is about to leave the city; a reasonable trial allowed. Apply on Monday at the barn, 354 Wabash-av.

A GENT GOING ABROAD WILL TRADE ONE or more fast horses; also wagons and harness, real estate or loose paper, at a great bargain. Call or address 101 State-st.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO GET GOOD second-hand buggies, one of the two seats can get pleased with the styles and quantities at my stable. Come and see if it is to suit. 40 and 42 Harmon Court. M. C. BRADLEY.

A HORSE AND BUGGY WANTED FOR ITS value; will have the best of care with little and careful driving

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES AT COST FOR 30 days; large assortment; also a few second-hand children's carriages, with reversible bodies. Call and see at KELWER'S Repository, 513 Michigan-av, opposite Tremont House.

CARRIAGE WANTED—WILL SELL SOME one near Halsted and Thirty-fifth-sts, and take a carriage as part payment. GEO. A. CHAMBERS & CO. 177 La Salle-st.

CHEAP FOR CASH—GOOD BUSINESS mare, 5 years old, sure, here-to; must be sold; owner going away. A. MARTIN, 161 and Washington-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE—STOCK OF boots and shoes, first-class turn out; horse will go in three minutes, 98 West Washington. Monday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FINE, WELL-BROKE, SMALL, 7 sound, fast, gentle, 4 year old colt, for this cheap. Inquire at 1 Burnham-st. Highly generally gentle.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BLACK HORSE, warranted sound and kind. Owner has no use for him. Apply at 469 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, BLOOD-BAY MARE, 7 has blemishes, 5 years old; rests under 3 minutes, all right in every respect; lady drives her and is by all odds the most perfect family horse in the city; written warranty given. DR. FRITZ, 158 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND BUGGY—A GENTLE-man going East wishes to dispose of his horse and buggy. A top buggy for sale; also a nice horse, both to be sold cheap; all first-class and stylish. Call at PATRICK'S Livery Stable, corner Twenty-second-st and Michigan-av, and ask for Horse Hilley.

FOR SALE—SPAN OF BLACK HORSES, with carriage and harness, at Avenue House, corner Twenty-second and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RAMBLETONIAN AND OTHER fine-blooded colts from 1 to 3 years of age; all first-class; a good chance to get late first-class blood. Address R 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CHESNUT MARE, six years old, long tail and stylish; also a real wagon and harness to carry one. Apply at corner State-st on Fourteenth-st, between Wabash and Michigan-avs, after 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS AND BUGGY, cheap at barn rear 31 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LOT, OR house and lot, a good sound horse, 6 years old, in good condition. 78 LELAMARIE, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, top and open buggies, delivery wagons, carts, open stanhope, and light carriages of every description. H. K. TUTHILL & BROS., wholesale carriage dealers, 96 South Clinton-st, near Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP OR EXCHANGE FOR A work horse, a handsome stylish gray horse; eight years old; sound and kind; works single or double; also a top buggy, single and double harness and light phaeton. Call at corner of Halsted-st and South Greenleaf, from 7 a. m. to 2 p. m.

FOR SALE—A NICE BAY TRAM, MATCHED, 6 years old; gentle, sound and kind; weight, 2,600 pounds; will exchange for real estate or sell for cash; if not exactly as represented will sell to suit purchaser. Inquire at 1 Burnham-st.

FOR SALE—SPAN OF HORSES, 15 HANDS high, one black other gray; they have been regularly worked in a private family; are well broke for business wagon, quiet in single harness, and fast; good for lady to drive; to be sold separate or together, as purchasers may desire; will be found cheap for them. Apply Monday at 362 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY GENTLE PONY, NICE for children to drive. Apply at 441 Michigan-av before 10 a. m. or after 2 p. m.

FOR SALE—1 CHEAP HORSE THAT CAN trot fast; 1 cheap horse that can pull; 1 set heavy harness, and 2 sets light double harness. OSCAR FIELD, 61 and 63 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—FAMILY HORSES; 4 draft horses; 2 suitable for express or grocery team; 619 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND 10 LARGE mules just from the country, at WALKER'S Stable, northwest corner Indiana-av and Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HORSE AND SUR-ry, in complete order, worth $500. Address Q 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LUMBERMAN'S RIG—TWO large bay horses, 6 and 7 years old; weight, 2,500 pounds each; harness, and Chilcago wagon, either or separately; to be sold for cash whatever, only leaving the city. Apply at 1,040 State-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD GRAY MARE, 4 YEARS A-old; one bay mare, 5 years; both are sound and without fault, well broke, single and double. Will give a trial. 441 and 443 Clybourn-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE, 5 YEARS old. Call at corner Twenty-ninth and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD HORSE, WAGON, AND harness, at half price, $150; call at No. 82 Canal-st, over, or at 142 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND phaeton, very cheap for cash; horse gentle, in use at C. P. & W. R. R. depot, 940 State-st.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP HORSE, COVERED three-seated harness, a good chance for a grocer. Address L 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE 7 YEARS OLD, TOP buggy and harness; a nearly new, sold together or separate, cheap for cash if sold to-morrow, as par-ties are leaving town. Call in rear of 1,040 State-st.

FOR SALE—WISHING TO MAKE ROOM FOR 2 pieces of our own make structural iron, we will sell a lot of well made and serviceable wagons, cheap for cash. CLARK, PENDYCTER, SHAW & CO., 235 and 237 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE, LIGHT CLAR-et cob or Broadwheel phaeton, built and used by one light two-horse compon very cheap; been used but few times. PENDYCTER, SHAW & CO., 235 and 237 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE YOUNG FAMILY MARE, 5 years old, sound and gentle; pretty as a picture; cheap. 313 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DRAFT HORSES 7 YEARS old, sound and kind; weight, 1,250 lbs. Call at 462 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MARE, HARNESS, AND express wagon. Can be seen at northwest corner Halsted and Kingsbury-sts.

FOR SALE—4 HORSES AND 3 HACKS, AT NO 310 North-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE LEATHER TOP PHAE-ton, in fine-ish use, cheap. Also, a pair of single harness. Can be seen at 98 State-st, or 1 Burnham-st, near Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS two-seated top buggy, nearly new, cheap for cash, for light express. CARR & KYLE, Hyde Park.

FIRST-CLASS TEAM, WAGON AND HAR-ness for sale. Apply at 1 Burnham-st. Will be shown by addressing M 48, Tribune office.

HORSE, BUGGY, HARNESS AND BUGGY, for sale. Apply at 1 Burnham-st.

HORSE, BUGGY, HARNESS AND HARNESS for sale; in use but 6 months; horse 7 years old, and kind. R. W. LYBALL, 150 South Halsted-st.

HORSES, HARNESS AND BUGGY FOR SALE, cheap; in use but 6 months; horse 7 years old, and kind. R. W. LYBALL, 150 South Halsted-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL GOOD, YOUNG horses, among them two or three well matched carriage teams, having no further use for them, I will sell cheap, and will put them where I can afford to buy. O. P. BAKER, 466 West Randolph-st.

I WANT TO BUY A HORSE, HARNESS AND buggy, for cash. Call Sunday, D. W. COBLEY, 78 West Sampson-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-st, has for sale a span of fine mares, 5 and 6 years old, new and second-hand open and top buggies; also one strapping good family horse; also a number of cheap horses; single or double harness, cob. Repairs of buggies and carts promptly executed. Horses and buggies sold on commission at reasonable prices. Horses and buggies to let by the month, day, or hour.

JE CARSON, 234 MICHIGAN-AV, HAS A splendid lot of new and second hand buggies, rockaways, phaetons, and top carts for sale cheap for cash, a first-class doctor's phaeton, patent wheel, nearly new, all at low prices.

KEEPING FOR HORSES—TWO STALLS AND one box stall, the best through winter, near city, by C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

OUR TEAM OF MACHINED BAYS FOR SALE; 6 and 7 years old; weight, 2,400 pounds; kind and gentle; also, double set of harness, gets right and left; will be sold at short bid to be seen at CARLISLE & DAVIS' stable, on Randolph-st, near Union Park.

OUR PAIR OF MULES FOR SALE—SOUND and good; harness complete with horses and light spring wagon. Inquire, Monday, 413 West Madison-st.

OUR CAR LOAD OF HORSES FOR SALE AT all times at AUCTIONS, 32 Franklin-st; also, three buggy wagons.

SEVERAL WORK DRIVING, AND RIDING horses for sale; also, two single phaetons, and two second carriages and harnesses. 76 West Monroe-st.

TWO FINE BAYS FOR SALE; 5 AND 6 YEARS old; sound and fast. Two phaetons and harness in exchange for first-class carriage or hacks. ANTHONY, 77 Sixteenth-st.

TWO SPAN OF HORSES FOR SALE, YOUNG AND heavy; one span for sale. Inquire of DUNNE & SCANLAN, 164 East Monroe-st.

TWELVE HUNDRED HORSES FOR SALE AT Bull's Head Stock Yards, 39th-st and Halsted.

THREE HEAVY TEAMS FOR SALE, IN good working order, with harness and wagons. Inquire at 146 Michigan-av, Lake Front.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BUGGY FOR BUSI-ness; will pay with good lot inside boulevard. Address G 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAM OF HORSES ABOUT $1,100 the weight each; sound. 313 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, OPEN BUGGY AND single harness. Must be low or nearly new. Apply or address SHELDON, 169 Fourth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, SAFE, AND LIGHT work horse, suitable for a lady to drive. Must be good, and cheap for cash. Address, for five days, giving full description and lowest price, Box 1, Tribune Branch office, 69 Dearborn-st, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY FOR BUSINESS purposes. Must be good and cheap for cash. T. A. THOMAS, 81 River-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUSINESS WAGON to take care of for board. Also, a buggy for sale. 90 South Clark-st.

$125 WILL BUY A NEW AND STYLISH top buggy, with side lights, etc. Also, a set of first double harness, cheap. Owner leaving town. Apply at 1,040 State-st.

$160 AN; SIN WILL BUY TWO STYLISH horses, 5 and 6 years old, sound and kind; can be seen at 1,040 State-st. Also, a buggy for sale cheap, and 7 and 8 years old, trot in 3 minutes, perfectly sound, without a blemish; will afford it cheap, as owner is about to leave the city. This is a bargain in the value of these horses, and owner leaving town, and must sell. Apply at 1,040 State-st, or address Box 1, Tribune Branch office, 69 Dearborn-st, Ill. Horses to be shown to parties who mean business.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID-TONED 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, used parlor size, for less than half price. Call at 1,040 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A GOOD 7 octave piano, rosewood case, in good order. Boston maker. Inquire at 92 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A 7½ OCTAVE PIANO, in good order. Call and see it, or address Box 1, Tribune Branch office, 69 Dearborn-st.

I WISH TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND STEIN-way piano. Address, with price, Box 1, Tribune Branch office, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesman. German preferred. Call at 240 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN DRY GOODS salesman; one that can speak Scandinavian preferred; will have a permanent place on the North Side; also, one lady clerk. Apply on Tuesday at 254 Division-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—MUST UNDER-stand German and Scandinavian. McLEOD BROS., North Clark-st, cor. Division.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER in a wholesale house. Must be rapid and correct, and give good references. Address Z 74, Tribune office, giving age, references, where last employed, and salary wanted.

WANTED—A YOUNG, SINGLE MAN AS salesman in a hardware store at East Saginaw, Michigan, who has had experience, and can give first-class references. Call 9 to 10 o'clock at 22 McKELY & Co's Coal Yard, corner Nineteenth and Gratiot-sts, near Michigan-av bridge.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A CIGAR factory. Must be neat and quick, and perfect trustworthy. Address Y 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, SWEDE OR PO-lander, of thoroughly acquainted with the dry goods trade, to clerk in a country store; references required. Wife stating salary, etc., to Box 1, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had Monday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

WANTED—COMPETENT PRESCRIPTION clerk; must speak German and English. Apply this day. J. W. EHRMAN, 397 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER, for best parlor and chamber; one week. MARSH & DUNBAR, Kalamazoo Mich.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS SAWYER, ONE first-class planer hand, and 10 first-class hands for framing. None but first-class hands need apply. 81 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BELT HANGER for putting up work. Apply at 134 North Clark-st, basement, of Fowler & Co., M. D. PAGE.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARRIAGE OR LIGHT body-makers; steady work; none but first-class need apply. 81 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MEN TO HANDLE THE best patent knife cleaner and sharpener, liberal per-centage and expenses will be paid to reliable men. Address C. KLOUT, 125 Lasalle-st, between Monroe and Adams.

WANTED—2 BOYS TO WORK IN A FURNI-ture factory. Apply at SWAN & CLARK'S, Robey-st, near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—3 WAITERS AT SCHWEPPER'S Dining Room, 31 Lake-st, corner Canal-st. Monday morning.

WANTED—A GOOD MORTAR MIXER AND bricklayer. Inquire at 1,040 State-st.

WANTED—A WIDE-AWAKE ADVERTISING agent in the Daily Chicago Union, corner Market and Randolph. None but acquainted with the business need apply.

WANTED—A COUPLE OF SMART TRAVEL-ling agents for a daily and weekly newspaper. Liberal salary guaranteed. Address letter P 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ABOUT 18 years of age, to work in a store. Apply from 10 to 12 a. m. at 1,040 State-st.

WANTED—LABORERS, FOR THE SOUTH-P. Railroad; wages, $1.25 per day. If for city work, higher wages paid. Call at 21 West Madison-st, or PERRAULT.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT boy in an insurance office to do some writing. Must be quick at figures. Only those who can produce good recommendations need apply. Address, in own hand writing, P 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN boy to work in a grocery store. Inquire at 1,040 State-st, in hand writing, with references.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SOLICI-tors. Liberal inducements are offered. E. S. TURNER & CO., 68 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD BOYS WHO DELIVER papers. Call from 9 to 10 a. m. Monday, at every Monday. Call from 9 to 10 a. m. Monday, at 81 West Lake-st, of JOHN LOVE, Agent of Chicago Daily Journal.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, HONEST MAN for shipping purposes. Inquire at 1,040 State-st.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAK-ers. Apply at 1,040 State-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD FURNITURE salesmen at SAMPSON, GILBERT & OOS. 207 and 209 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ST. IRBUILDERS, GOOD RAIL-roads. Call Monday at 840 State-st or north-west corner Madison.

WANTED—A GOOD SHOEMAKER, AT 139 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—FIX GOOD CARPENTERS, FOR city work. Inquire at south-west corner of West Madison and Morgan-sts

WANTED—SLATE ROOFERS — THREE GOOD men. Inquire at 1,040 State-st, or address Box 1, Apply to O. M. CLARK & CO., 191 West Randolph-st

WANTED—4 GOOD TINNERS AT TILLOT SON BROS., Michigan-av, cor Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH. APPLY to I. W. ATKINSON, 167 Fourth-av.

WANTED—3 EXPERIENCED RESTAURANT meat-cut ers. Apply at WAGNER & KUHN'S Restaurant, 142 Madison-st. None but experienced hands need apply

WANTED—AT THE ZINC ORNAMENTAL Works, 1,040 State-st, 2 machinist iron turners; also 2 good sand polishers.

WANTED—10 EXPERIENCED ROOFERS, at 1,040 State-st. Call at 8 a. m. Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE, WAGON, and harness, at half price, $150; call at No. 82 Canal-st, over, or at 142 Fifth-av.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses. OSCAR FIELD, 61 and 63 Congress-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,000 MEN TO WORK ON THE KEMPER Levee, Parish of Terrane, State of Louisiana, 10 miles below Vicksburg, Miss. The works have been commenced, and will be pushed during the winter and spring. The highest wages will be paid monthly. Apply at the office of John S. Reid, 17 Keary, P. Tyrrell, Daniel Sands, B. McNamara, Baggett & Hughes, and Byrnes & Co., 20 Carondelet-st, New Orleans, Commission Row 229 Gravier-st, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS ON CAIRO and Vincennes Railroad, Illinois. Work for one year; $1.50 per day; good station; work in the country. Information from St. Louis to work, furnished by WM. HOUGH, 1202 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. MANDEVILLE & ALLEN, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO HANDLE THE best patent knife cleaner and sharpener, liberal pay to good men. Call on A. STONE, 187 State-st, 2 to 10 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SELL THE patent knife cleaner and sharpener, liberal per-centage and expenses will be paid to reliable men. Address C. KLOUT, 125 Lasalle-st, between Monroe and Adams.

WANTED—2 BOYS TO WORK IN A FURNI-ture factory. Apply at SWAN & CLARK'S, Robey-st, near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A CARPENTER, TO DO A FEW days work in a suburban town. One who will locate preferred. Inquire at 1,040 State-st.

WANTED—4 PEATSEEKERS TO GO OUT IN the country to-day, to-morrow, and Monday morning, corner Carroll and Kinzie-sts, and I will take you out at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS ORDER clerk; one that understands his business thor-oughly. Apply this morning before 9 o'clock at New Bed Spring Bed and Coffee House, 19 and 21 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CYLINDER PRESS FEEDERS. Call on or address LADD & TILTON.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR; A STEADY sober man can have steady work the year round on pants and general work. Apply at No. 324 West Lake-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD JOINERS AT 71 EAST Monroe-st, or corner Adams and Franklin Price $3 per day.

WANTED—A FIGUREMAN BLACK-SMITH, A young man preferred, at 315 West Madison.

WANTED—A GOOD CRACKER BAKER, AD-dress, stating wages to mixing, at 329

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL book-keeper has from 4 to 6 hours to spare daily; good correspondent; reference the very highest; open to an engagement. Address F 2, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK AND collector. First-class references. Address R 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN CONversant with French, German, and Scotch languages, in any store or office, to write and keep books; generally useful. Address U 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK OR salesman by a young man with 3 months' experience; is well acquainted with the city. Address Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME FIRST-class dry goods house, by a young man who has had six years' experience; can speak German and is a salesman; a moderate salary required. Address 100 Illinois street.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper, or shipping clerk, or any position where good penmanship and quickness are appreciated; best of reference given. Address G 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and considerable experience as paper or bill clerk, or in any capacity where he can get a chance for promotion. Address A 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS cashier or clerk in store. Address for 4 days, Cashier, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT BILL and mechanical draughtsman, machinery preferred; specials and writing English, Mathematics, Address C 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in the city of West or Northwest Chicago, a fair hand, and has knowledge of bookkeeping; will write for small salary; is willing to learn; will give full satisfaction. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced young man, as traveling salesman; has had extensive acquaintance in southern Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and northern Minnesota; good reference given. Address Box 1, Chiltonville, Ills.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN of large experience as bookkeeper, accountant, or in general business, in this city; best of city references given. Address A 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper. References furnished. Address M 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A wholesale manufactoring or building business; practical knowledge of the business. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 4 years' practical experience in manufacturing, shipping, as cashier, bookkeeper or correspondent, or in any other good trust; is well posted in machinery and furniture business, and can furnish the best of reference. Address Z 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN who has situation in large wholesale or retail store, is quick and honest; generally useful and with knowledge of business. Good city reference. S. S., Stanton Grove, Ills.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY a first-class painter; good references; steady habits. Address, 1st 10 days, J. H. C., Naperville, Ills.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS machinist and locksmith or carpenter to take charge of a shop or factory. Address W G D, 125 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to learn the tinner's trade. Address G. P. P., Box 41, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AT JOB PRINTING, by a steady and sober young man; has been pressfeeder for 7 years; experience. Wages no object; best of references given. W. T. H., 10 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT engineer, to take charge of and superintend a job shop; would take a small interest if satisfactory. Address K 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A TINNER SHOP, by one who perfectly knows the business. Address P 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BUILDERS AND contractors—as superintendent or foreman, over workmen of any description; has had 20 years' experience in the city; references given. Address D 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO IMPROVE MY knowledge of the carpentry trade; have been three years at the trade. Address K 96, Tribune office.

Coachman, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A colored man of seven years' experience; references, and can set. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CO-ACHMAN, BY an Englishman of experience; best city references; can drive a pair. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the care of horses, as coachman in a private family; can also take charge of cows; has no objection to go to the country; references given. Address G 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to work and make himself generally useful; has the best of city references. Address A 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, by a No. 1 hand, to drive and take care of horses; willing to make himself generally useful; strictly temperate. [German.] P 8, No. 347 North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY store, by a young Norwegian with 3 years' experience. Address Box 1, Manhattan, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO A CHIROPODIST and hair dresser, by a young man who has had 2 years' experience; is a first-class hair dresser; is willing to go out of the city. Address M. LUND, 232 West Erie-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY of respectability, to take charge of a house, or will assist in housework. Address Box 1, Tribune office.

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOVE (VOLCANO, No. 2), suitable for a church, shop or hall. H. C. HAMMOND, 57 south Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A PARLOR COOK STOVE, in good condition. Apply at 359 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A SEWHART COOK STOVE, nearly new, at a bargain. Call at 229 south Park-av.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS BASE-BURNER and Peninsular stove; cheap for cash; inquire of owner, 1st floor, 76 West Madison-st, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A SPANKING GOOD SECOND-hand Grand Square Piano, with all the modern improvements; cheap for cash. Call at 241 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—IMPERIAL PARLOR STOVE, SELF-feeder, nearly new, will sell for $25. 200 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class boarding-house. Apply at 90 Monroe-st, or will rent to a responsible party. Address R 95, Tribune Branch office.

PARTIES WANTING TO BUY OR SELL GOOD household furniture will find it to their advantage to call at 1 J., 108 State-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS OR stock of any kind to sell, can find a cash purchaser by calling or addressing D. LONG, 6 south Canal-st, Room 1.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale, will find a customer by addressing "Furniture," care Carrier No. 2.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SAFE, G. H. HARRIS PATENT, inquire 78 North Lasalle-st, corner Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—50 GALLONS OF THE BEST of Scotch Islay whiskey, at $4.50 per gallon. Will deliver the same in lots from 1 to 10 gallons. K 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE HIR'S DENICKS ALL SIZES. MCKAY BROS., 18 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COW AT HALF price, or will exchange for lumber or coal. Apply at 1 Sycamore-st, Sycamore.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZED GOOD SAFE, cheap. 105 West Randolph-st, Room 10.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRE PROOF SAFE, cheap. F. B. & CHITCH & CO., 137 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SUGGY, two silver-plated show cases and a small lot of jewelry. Address H 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CALIOM BOSEWOOD BILLIARD table, 9x4½ feet, Phelan cushions; to be sold after 6 p. m. Monday, or after, at 744 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SCHOOL OF the Prophets, Bible Class, and H. JOHNSON PHILLIPS' Question and Concise. Don't forget the place, 115 Randolph-st, up stairs. New series of Lessons and spectacles suited by inspection to the eye.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MAYHEW AND MAYNARD CAN be found at business, marriage, journeys, investment trouble, and all others perplexities. What will be the truth will be told. What will be lucky and unlucky in all diseases or no pay. 97 Washington-st.

IF YOU WANT TO HEAR FROM YOUR absent friends call on DR. MAYHEW at 97 Washington-st.

MADAM MAYNARD AND SON, DR. MAYHEW can tell all business, marriage, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, and positively tell the truth about sore legs, fevers, and all other diseases or no pay. 97 Washington-st.

MADAM ISRAEL, THE CELEBRATED PSYchometrical physician, has returned to the city, and can be consulted at 74 Clark-st, corner of Lake, up stairs. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m

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Sunday Morning, September 29, 1872.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The Board of County Commissioners have designated to-morrow, Monday, for the selection of Inspectors of Election in this city. Ordinarily, there should be no controversy on this subject. The new Election law imposes greatly-increased labors upon the Inspectors, and the selections should be men of good personal character and of more than ordinary intelligence. The appointments for each precinct consist of three Inspectors and two Clerks. Heretofore, the great majority of the precincts have been Republican. The practice, with some exceptions, has been to appoint for each precinct two Inspectors from the party in the majority in the ward in which the precinct is located, and one from the minority party, and give to each party a Clerk. This rule has been discarded at times by making the Election Board of every precinct in the city consist of one Inspector and Clerk from the minority, and the other two Inspectors and Clerk from the majority. Each Board, therefore, consists of three of one party and two of the other. Under the new Election law, the Clerks will have nothing to do with counting the votes; the ballots have to be opened and read off by the Inspectors, the Clerks keeping a record of what is read to them by the Inspectors. While the Clerks cease to be charged with the duty of handling and counting the ballots, they have the duty of keeping the tally-list, and of entering in detail the names on each ballot. This requires a higher grade of clerical ability than has been heretofore considered requisite.

We understand that strong political influences have been brought to bear upon the County Commissioners to make a sure thing of it, by electing three Grant Republicans as Inspectors in each precinct, who, in turn, are to appoint two Grant men as Clerks, making the whole Board in each precinct exclusively of one party. Against the infamy of such a proceeding as this, it is useless to say a word. The purpose and object of such a proceeding stand confessed. We do not believe, however, that all the members of the Board of Commissioners will consent to such an outrage upon justice and public decency.

But the plan which is proposed, and is now likely to be adopted, is, that there shall be two Grant men selected for each precinct, and that the Republican Central Committee shall select the other man from such Democrats or Liberal Republicans as may be satisfactory to them. It is already publicly asserted that the Republican organization have hired a large number of men who claim to be Democrats, and who are to personate the Democratic party, and from whom are to be selected the "opposition" Judges and Clerks of Election. In other words, this scheme includes the appointment at each precinct of two Grant Republicans and one Grant Clerk, and two other men, nominally Democrats, but regularly hired and paid by the Grant Committee, to represent the Greeley party.

The minority in the Board of County Commissioners ask that the friends of Mr. Greeley shall be represented at each precinct by at least one Inspector and one Clerk, and that they be allowed to select those men. They accord to the Republicans the selection of the Grant Inspectors and Clerks, and ask that the friends of Mr. Greeley be allowed the privilege of selecting men who are not in the pay of the other party, and who possess the proper qualifications to insist upon an honest and faithful count of the ballots, and who will expedite, and not impede, the free exercise of voting by every honest voter. It is understood that the majority of the County Commissioners will refuse to the minority the privilege of selecting Inspectors at all. The majority propose to select for both parties men acceptable only to one.

We have faith, however, that, among the gentlemen who compose the political majority of the County Commissioners, there are enough who will refuse their consent to any such high-handed and unjust proceeding. An election that is not fair and honest is a crime against public liberty. There can be no purpose in packing the Election Boards with men belonging to or hired by one party, excepting that of affording a fraud a full opportunity. There can be no objection to placing on that Board honest men representing the other party, unless it be to give fraud full sweep.

We do not believe that Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Jones, Mr. Wahl, Mr. Harris, Mr. Herting, or Mr. Roelle, who represent the city districts, will consent to any such prostitution of power. These gentlemen represent the whole people, and not those of one party. They would shrink from an unfair advantage or a dishonorable act in their dealings with their neighbors; they would not rob or defraud a man in any personal matter because that man supports Greeley; nor do we believe they will consent to a dishonorable and shameless denial of common justice to the thousands of their fellow-citizens who differ from them in politics. We do not believe that any one of these gentlemen is prepared to go this act upon the plea that he has been required to do it by the Committee of the party to which he belongs. In all the many fierce and bitter party contests which have taken place in this city, though this shameless outrage has been often proposed, it has never been consummated. It is with Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Harris, Mr. Jones, Mr. Herting, Mr. Roelle, and Mr. Wahl to say whether such a deliberate denial of justice, and such a confessed seizure of the ballot-box shall receive its first official sanction by their votes.

TRADE-UNION FUNERALS.

One day last week, a member of one of the Trade-Unions died, and next day there was issued an order from the President of that Union commanding all members of that trade to attend the funeral. There were at that time over one thousand mechanics of that trade at work in the city; and they had to quit work and attend the funeral, or incur a penalty of $10 each. The enormity of this exaction is illustrated in the fact that a second member of that craft died the next day.

I like order, with the penalty attached, was issued. In a body of men so numerous, an average of three deaths a week would be small, and yet that would entail an annual loss of 36,000 days' work, at $4 per day, equal to $144,000.

I do not object to the rule which suspends all work for a reasonable time on the occasion of the funeral of a deceased member. It is most of such cases, the society take charge of the funeral and pay its expenses. All this is not only commendable in itself, but is especially honorable to the heart and judgment. But the rule we have referred to, requiring every member of the craft to stay itself, but is not only cruel to the humane and fraternal spirit of the organization. It involves a direct loss to each man of the wages of one day's labor, and this wages is irretrievably thrown away. The 1,000 workmen not only lose $4,000 they would have earned, but they lose the money they spend during the hours they are idle after the funeral. The unusual expenditures of a half-holiday will not fall short of $1 for each idle man. Now, if, instead of requiring 1,000 men to quit work and attend the funeral of a deceased member, the President would detail 50 men for that purpose, and require a donation of one or two dollars from each workman for the family of the deceased brother, the financial result would be:

Wages earned by 950 workmen.....	$3,325
Wages paid to 50 workmen.....	200
Contributions from each workman, $1. 1,000	
Left in hands of workmen.....	$2,600

It will be seen that the rule of a general turn-out to the funeral involves a loss of $4,000; while, to detail 50 men to attend, paying them their regular wages, and then requiring each workman to give one dollar to the family of his buried friend, there would be $2,600 left to the workmen, and the family would have a liberal provision made for them. We submit that such a result is more becoming a body of practical thinking men than the senseless waste caused by a parade. In the one case, each workman gives one dollar to the wife and children of the deceased, and pockets the other three dollars of his earnings. In the other case, the entire four dollars are thrown away, no one getting any benefit therefrom. In the matter of respect for the memory of the dead craftsman, there is nothing in the one case materially differing from the other. A delegation of 50 men to attend the funeral is quite as honorable, and fully as respectful, as to drag 1,000 men from their work and compel them to follow the hearse.

The suspension of labor by the whole body of workmen of any one trade works a loss, not only to that trade, but to all others. Each trade works alternately with the others. The mason, the carpenter, the plasterer, and the painter succeed each other in order. The one must get out of the way of the others. If one stops work altogether, it soon brings the others to a stop. The loss, therefore, is not confined to the workmen thus compelled to sacrifice their daily wages. It extends to others. It not only extinguishes the wages of one thousand workmen, but it creates a delay of work equal to the labor of one man for 1,000 days. It is a private and a public injury, from which no possible good results, but is, in plain terms, a gross and inexcusable waste.

BEER VS. METHODISM.

A lively little fight has commenced in New York, between a Methodist Church and a lager-beer garden owned by one Mr. Falk. It seems that, a few months ago, Mr. Falk opened a beer garden near the Seventh Street Methodist Church, and interfered with the services with his trumpets in Rienzi and trombones in Gli Ugonotti, not to speak of the sensual waltzes of Strauss and the palpitating polkas of Labitsky. A clamor at once arose, to appease which Mr. Falk arranged sacred programmes, such as need to be given at our Turner Hall before the fire.—Conradi's potpourris, operatic overtures, selections from Rossini, Gungl, and Julien,—but refused to discontinue the services of his flock at the shrine of Gambrinus, whereon were poured foaming libations of the combined barley, hops, and rain, amid the fragrant perfumes of Limburger and Wurst. Soon the Gambrinian services grew more enthusiastic than the Methodist services, and the children of Baal outnumbered and outvoiced the children of Israel. Another interview was had with Falk, and, this time, he agreed to suppress the hymns and psalms to Gambrinus during the Methodist hours of service, namely: from 8 to 4 and from 7 to 9. He fulfilled his agreement; but this did not suit the Methodists, for, as they claim, Mr. Falk watched for the benedictions across the way, and, as soon as he heard the last amen, gave the signal to his band to commence, the effect of which, according to Methodist testimony, was, that he not only drew many of the lambs, but so as of the old sheep, of the flock, within the unhallowed precin ts of Gambrinus, where they sipped the amber lager and listened to the fascinating rhythms of Strauss. Thereupon the elders had Falk arrested. After a preliminary examination of the case, Falk was allowed to go free upon his own recognizance. He now considers himself the aggrieved party, and threatens, if the Methodists interfere any further with him, to hire the biggest brass band in New York and reduce the price of lager. Thus the matter stands at present. As disinterested observers, we see no escape for the Methodists, unless they provide a more attractive entertainment than the beer-garden. In the mere matter of noise during service, it is the first time we have heard of a Methodist congregation who were willing to acknowledge themselves outdone. The difficulty seems to lie in the character of the respective services, and in this respect the odds are fearful. Beer, as we all know, is good. Music is still better. Combine the two, and they are well-nigh irresistible. A mug of translucent beer, crowned with snowy foam, and a waltz of Strauss, rising and falling in sparkling and enticing rhythmic waves, represent the dual condition of human happiness, from a physical point of view at least. They are the summum bonum of the carnal man. They cheer, but not inebriate. They carry the worshipper to libatory and æsthetic heights, from which it is possible to descend along a chalk-line without double visions, or headache the next morning. In all these respects, Gambrinus is a more sensible divinity than Bacchus, who cannot ride his cask without falling off. Gambrinus always stands erect on his feet. Bacchus grows foolish and maudlin over his grapes. Gambrinus over his barley only transcendentalizes, and, as the grateful essence of the malt flows and foams faster and faster, and music adds its bewitching strains, he philosophizes even into the Ewigkeit, and weaves Ton-Older of bewitching beauty. This is what the Methodists, across the way from Mr. Falk, have to contend with. As far as Mr. Falk's own flock is concerned, we do not think the Methodists have any cause for grievance, as long as he restrains from exercising his blandishments during their hours of service. Neither do we see that Mr. Falk is responsible in any way for such of the Methodist flock as may leap over the palings of the church to browse in his luxuriant clover. The Church evidently must institute a counter-attraction sufficient to retain its peripatetic brethren, or else it must apply a more stringent discipline. The sheep must be supplied with correspondingly good fodder, or else their tethers must be made shorter and stronger. At all events, there never was a better opportunity for a square, stand-up fight for themselves, and both for the Gospel and lager, than at present. Let the battle be fought on the Methodist parade-ground, in front of the church, or in Falk's garden. The Church too often treates its antagonists by firing at the Devil when he is out of range. But here they have got him face to face, and he possesses not know of position. If the New York Methodists are made, but a Western Methodist would not ask for anything better than to get him where they could strike out from the shoulder and hit him. We could name over a score of Methodist ministers who would make it so lively for that beer-garden that not only would it fail to get Methodist patronage, but, inside of six months, they would occupy it themselves. Fancy old Peter Cartwright, of blessed memory, or Brothers Cox, Ryan, and Hatfield shivering at a beer-garden! How long would it take them to hurl Dagon from his pedestal, attune the hand to the good old Methodist penny-royal, and pass the contribution-box from table to table? We fear that the backbone of Methodism, adjacent to this beer-garden, is not so long and strong as the backbone of Western Methodism.

THE CINCINNATI JUBILEE.

Another colossal Jubilee is on the tapis. It will not attain the huge dimensions of the Gilmore Festival, but it will be sufficiently large to insure some good music. Cincinnati is the new assistant for the musical honors, and May, 1873, is announced as the time. Best of all, Theodore Thomas has consented to take musical charge of the affair, and will increase his orchestra to 200 for that occasion. A grand chorus will also be selected of mixed voices, both from the East and the West. The number is not given, but, considering the size of the orchestra, it should not exceed 2,000 voices. The most promising feature is the engagement of Mr. Thomas to take charge of the music. It guarantees at the outset that nothing will be done for the mere sake of sensation. Whatever he accomplishes will be legitimate. As a technical musician, skilful leader, rigid disciplinarian, and conscientious artist, Mr. Thomas has few, if any, equals in this country. His tastes lead him to the selection of nothing but music of a high order, and he has the faculty of inspiring those under him so that they can perform this class of music in an acceptable manner. It would be useless to expect anything so huge and noisy as Mr. Gilmore's Jubilees, or anything so imposing and grand in objective effects, but this will be more than offset by the music which Mr. Thomas will produce. Mr. Gilmore is in no sense a great leader, and here Mr. Thomas will have an almost immeasurable advantage. He will produce only good music, and he will produce it in a manner beyond reproach. He will make the most that can be made out of great masses, and will settle the questions which the Boston Jubilees have not yet done. Cincinnati may congratulate herself, therefore, on her musical prospects for next May. From the rough outline which has been presented, it is safe to predict that the Cincinnati Musical Jubilee will eclipse both of those at Boston in a legitimate musical sense, and that Gilmore will find a very dangerous competitor in Theodore Thomas. Neither of the Boston Jubilees drew materially upon the musical resources of the West. There is a wide field, both in vocal and instrumental music, in the great Western cities, which will supply Mr. Thomas with abundant material; and we hope that, in organizing this festival, he will improve that material to the utmost. With his own orchestra for a nucleus, Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and St. Paul alone can furnish the remainder, and, we believe, can give him an orchestra the like of which has never been heard in this country. The singing societies of the same cities, German and American, with a little aid from some of the smaller cities, can make up the chorus. Let us have a genuine Western Jubilee. With Theodore Thomas at its head, we have no fears for the result.

CHURCH-PEWS.

A work on Church-Pews has recently been published in London, written by Alfred Heales, F.S.A., which contains a great deal of interesting information touching the origin of and improvements in pews. In the earliest times, the parishioners received the Gospel standing up in the general area of the church. Benches were introduced at the beginning of the fifteenth century, but it was not until a long time after that a church was provided with sittings throughout. In the ancient Saxon churches, sometimes a stone bench was run around three sides of a church, and now and then seats were provided for visiting clergy. By degrees seats were provided for the nobility, and then for the Knights and Squires, and at last the ordinary people were allowed to bring hassocks and camp-stools with them. The pews occupied by the dignitaries are thus described:

At Chalderton, Wiltshire, is a pew six feet high, with glass windows in the door, to enable the occupant to see the preacher and other windows in the side, to enable him to overlook the congregation. At Mewsham, Surrey (Manberry records), and at Mitcham, Surrey, was a pew raised some feet above the level of the cold, damp floor, comfortably fitted, and possessing a fireplace and table; for the rich are not non examples. Such "pride of place" seems peculiarly offensive, even when the particular locality is a private chapel attached to the parish church.

The following description of a shepherd's pew is also taken from the same work:

In Little Beningham Church, Norfolk, a pew was erected by a shepherd in the nave, to afford accommodation for strangers and visitors; bearing a skeleton carved in wood, with the inscription,

"For all that joined in Wedlock: and my Friend that Stranger is: This Seate I did in order, But (built) at the east end many of my Sheep Coates."

A curious feature in some of the early English churches was a pew for the dogs, in which those who brought these animals were obliged to place them. There is no record in the work to show that the dogs were not as quiet and attentive as their owners. In fact, the owners now and then came in for a scoring, as witness the following from the Bishop of Norwich:

"If only pews are now become tabernacles, with rugs and curtains to them. There wants nothing but bids to bear the Word of God on; we have canopies, irons, and boys, &c., to keep them from almost said bolster and pillow; and for times we love the church I will not guess what is wanting there, we find hassocks, &c., in pews at prayers, Communion, &c.; but this I dare say, they are either to hide some vice, or to provoke one; as idle disorder, or to prevent idle sleep."

Of the pews at the time of the Reformation, Mr. Heales says:

From the earlier years of Elizabeth, public seats and appropriated stalls became more and more frequent, so that, before the close of her reign, in the sixteenth century, pews were more frequent, and citizens were required to listen oftener than once a month to the oratory of the licensed preachers, permanent sittings occupying the greater part of every church-nave. To account for this rapid extension of the pew system, we, as a natural result of the anti-papistical revolution, the reader must bear in mind the appearance of the period, which replaced the old portable pres hing-boxes with permanent pulpits established the desks from which the clergy read a liturgy, and imposed upon the assistant pulpiteers the task of instructing the congregations in the new tenets of theology and doctrines of church government. Whereas the sermons of the Pre-Reformation period were brief homilies, which would be listened to for a few minutes, of elegant addresses, like the preachings of Occam, only "Reformers," the sermons of the later epoch were doctrinal discourses, which, when the short sand-glass had run out, and the preacher's hour-glass showed him to have exceeded the ordinary limits of a pulpit lecture.

In the town it was soon found that seated congregations were much less prone than assembled assemblies to express, riotously, their disapprobation of a preacher's doctrine; and when, for the avoidance of assault assembly less than for the comfort of individuals, the banns had accepted the pew system, the rural churches soon followed the example. The same considerations which decided the friends of order to give seats to the worshippers, made them choose fixed situations in preference to moveable ones. Benches, chairs, which sometimes became weapons of offence and tools of warfare in the hands of lawless people bent on fun.

Of the pews of the present day Mr. Heales has little to say. They, in reality, speak for themselves, and both as to their ugliness and for sleeping,—for the display of economy and of circumspection are equally well adopted. In all these respects they are an immense improvement upon the old high-backed, and hard-seats, in which many who read this will remember how impossible it was to sleep, or listen, or do anything but suffer. The church-pew of to-day may or may not have tended to promote goodness, but it is certain that its easy slope and its soft cushions promote comfort, and soften whatever asperities there may be in pew-rents.

A DAY'S WORK.

It is not impossible that skilled labor will eventually carry its point, and make eight hours the limit of a day's work. If, however, the world's work-shops should stand tenantless two-thirds of every day, production would be greatly reduced, and the price of everything increased. These results would combine to check consumption. The diminished demand for the products of labor would diminish the demand for labor it-elf. Men, thus thrown out of employment, would gladly promise to labor twelve or fourteen hours, and the workingmen would find, after vast suffering, that themselves worse off than they are now. In order to make the change permanent, some plan must be devised by which men shall work eight hours and machinery at least sixteen. Mr. Frederic Harrison, in a late number of the *Fortnightly Review*, suggests such a plan. It is simply the universal adoption of the relay system. He proposes that a day's work shall be sixteen hours, but that it shall be done by two gangs of men. The first can work from 5 to 1, thus having their afternoons wholly to themselves. The second can begin at 1 and stop at 9, thus having their mornings at their own disposal. By this plan, the employe could take all his meals at home, and would gain far more valuable time than he would by beginning at 7 and working (with an hour for dinner) until 4. The employer would be enabled by it to keep his costly machinery running two-thirds of the time. His chances for profit would, therefore, be very greatly increased. Such a system has worked well in the marine service, and in railways, and in coal-mining, which, in England, is often prosecuted without any stoppages whatever, by three relays of eight hours each. There seems to be no reason why it should not be adopted in every occupation into which machinery enters largely. It certainly deserves the attention of both capitalists and laborers. Without some such plan, the reduction of labor involves the reduction of the running time of machinery. By relays of men, there can be an increase of the work done by machinery, and a large addition made to the aggregate production of labor and machinery.

The Unitarian Memorial.

The Unitarians of Chicago, in resolving to erect a chapel as a memorial of the late Mary Price Collier, could not have shown a better tribute for memory, and their admiration for her pure and beautiful traits of character, in any way more noble and tender. A wide circle of friends and acquaintances in other denominations, who will always cherish her memory, will be glad to aid in the accomplishment of this work. Such a monument as this would not be needed to recall her to those who knew her intimately and well, but such a tribute as she had has a wider and more general significance. It was a life which should be held up for the imitation of all; and anything which will tend to make that life more widely known, and keep her memory fresh, is worthy of doing, and of being done well. Such women as she, so beautiful and cultivated, and yet so unconscious of it; so charitable, and yet not letting her right hand know what the left was doing; so thoughtful of the best interests of others, and yet so forgetful of self; so devoted to the interests of her own denomination, and yet so tolerant of all others, are rare in this world. Such a memory as this deserves to be preserved, and no better or more permanent way of testifying the admiration of her friends could have been devised than that which they have chosen. We hope, therefore, her friends in her own denomination will not be slow in allowing others to contribute toward the erection of this chapel. Her character commanded the admiration of all, and all would like to have a share in perpetuating and paying their tribute of respect to her memory.

Both the English and American Governments exhibit a disposition to do some shrewd financiering with regard to the award of the Geneva Arbitrators. The English Government proposes, it is unofficially intimated, to lessen the draft upon their exchequer by levying part of the damages they have been adjudged to pay on the Messrs. Laird, to whose ingenuity and audacity English liability is mainly due. To allow a Government which has been remiss in the observance of its duties to assess upon those whom it thus invites to transgress the damage that may result, is not perhaps the surest means of securing governmental discipline. There are rumors of a scheme under consideration by the United States Government which is much nearer. Among the claims which our Government made at Geneva was one for the expenses of pursuit, which included the extra armament, cruisers, and the like, which would not have been necessary had not the English allowed the Confederate privateers to escape. This claim amounted to several millions of dollars, and was unanimously rejected by the Board of Arbitrators. But, not to be baulked in this way, the Government intends, it is said, before dividing among the individual claimants the fifteen millions awarded expressly to pay their losses, to subtract therefrom, for the National Treasury, the millions they could not get from the arbitration.

Sir Alexander Cockburn and the organ of the London beer-houses are nearly alone in their ungracious and unenlightened dissatisfaction with the settlement at Geneva. Garibaldi, who learned not a little political common sense while making soap and candles during his exile in New York, has written a letter heartily approving of this sublime method of settling international disputes. In the countries directly concerned, public opinion, almost irrespective of party, regards the result with satisfaction, and on one side finds no fault with having to pay so much, nor on the other with receiving so little. Something beyond arithmetic was in question. This broad view of the matter Sir Alexander Cockburn, with his limited technical scope, fails to grasp, and general approval will follow the rebuke which Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has publicly administered to him.

In the philanthropic project of a wealthy farmer of this State to found an Industrial Agricultural College, open alike to men and women, and affording a symmetrical system of practical instruction, we have illustrated, not only the certain transformation which is reversing the manner and matter of modern culture, but, also, another lesson for those who hold the care of the State necessary for the full growth of society. Our Peabodys, Cornells, and, now we may say, our Judds, have shown, by their prompt beneficence, not only that the European reliance upon government is founded upon needless distrust of the possibilities of unofficial resources, but that, in our own Republican land, Legislatures may well cease their solicitous appropriations for such objects, for they serve mainly as indictments of bodies-politic, and to mar work which could be better done privately.

When workingmen band themselves together, as some of New York have done, to secure a share of the offices, they betray an almost hopeless misapprehension of the work before them. So far as laws discriminate, and so far do not, workingmen have a political mission; but it is a work of agitation, not of office-holding. It is one of the saddest results of the experience of the laboring classes that the sentiment and intelligence which are requisite should be continually perverted by association in partisan and mercenary surprises.

Hamlet is understood to be a supporter of Grant, but if his speeches show his intelligence, he is not to be judged by his personal. In the addresses which he has recently delivered at various points in France, he has severely criticised the Administration of M. Thiers, and has repeated these strictures in his remarks at Grenoble.

General Grant has abandoned the opposition Western trip which he began with his Dan Rice-bestowing at Philadelphia the other day, and has returned to Washington to engage in the more congenial business of making and unmaking Federal appointments.

In Flanigan, the Post Office thief of Dakota, we have a reversal of the functions established in a well-known maxim, according to which thieves may become detectives. In his case a detective became a thief.

POLITICAL.

General August Willich is making Greeley speeches in Ohio, speaking in German.

—Congressman Finkelnburg, of St. Louis, having been talked of for Sheriff, declares he is not a candidate for any office.

—In Georgia, the poll-tax is six dollars, which must be paid before election, and the 140,000 black voters will cost the Grant treasury $600 000. The result is, that only in localities where colored voters are numerous and local offices worth having, are the poll-taxes being paid up. Other districts and the State at large go by default.

—An exchange says:

Both of the South Carolina State Sisters are discussed by all the Radical Committees in Washington. Both have the Mandamus qualification for following in the Administration party, but the ratter is waiting to ascertain which of the two is strongest.

The Washington *Chronicle* (Harlan's paper) summarizes a letter from South Carolina, in which the State is claimed for the regular (Moses) ticket by 30,000 majority. A couple of weeks ago, the Administration organs were berating Moses as a "Greeleyite."

—The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 27th says:

The Hon. John S. Mitchell will be the next United States Senator from Oregon, in the place of Mr. Corbett. Though the Legislature was elected nominally for a small majority of Republican candidates to make common cause with the Democrats, Oregon refused to make a Confederate of itself.

Who re did you get the news?

—William Whiting, who was Secretary Stanton's legal adviser in the War Department, has probably secured the Grant Congressional nomination in one of the Boston districts.

—At Bristol, Tenn., as in other places on the joint campaign tour for Congress, Andrew Johnson, General Cheatham, and Horace Maynard spoke two hours each.

—There is a scare that amounts almost to consternation all along the Administration line from the Delaware to the Wabash. With 30,000 votes in Grant, the Republicans easily could sweep the great Central States clean, but, as the case stands, they are desperately doubtful.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The crashing thunder of the great guns is beginning to be heard in the land. The Ring retreat is fast becoming a rout.—*Forney's Philadelphia Press.*

—If Hartranft is pushed forward into the Gubernatorial Chair, and Allen is lifted into the Auditor General's office with Mackey re-elected State Treasurer, there will be no relief for the people; the old plundering will proceed from bad to worse, the party records will be tampered with, a corrupt Ring will grow more foul, corporations will compound in villainy for exemption from taxation, while the people will bear more and more of taxation increased and their shame made the more degrading.—*Forney's Press.*

—"Morton's desperation is of the mean and cold-blooded sort," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. "Five years ago, he was against negro suffrage. Now he is trying to get the negroes to break a law of his own making. His importation scheme is a piece of cold-blooded villainy, the effect of which will be to injure the negroes as a race, and to bring hundreds of them into personal peril."

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* is one of the very few newspapers published [illegible] Governor Curtin has declined to help Simon Cameron and Don to get control of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The *Bulletin*, therefore, announces the death of Curtin.

—Chicago declines to have Judge Bryce to it Illinois, and Edgerton to Indiana. It seems impossible any where to provide a respectable Democratic godfather for Grant's Bourbon-breeding.

—John M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, Mass., Grant candidate for Congress, has withdrawn his charge against General Bradley T. Johnson, that the latter trailed the American flag at his County's tail through the streets of Fredericksburg.

—Last year the defalcations of Mercer and Yerkes were hushed up till after the election. Had they leaked out before it, great Republican stuffing and the Philadelphia electoral law might not have saved "Our Ring." It looks very much as if some friend or heavy backer of Yerkes's, Indiana, were trying to get him out of struggling to light, and more and more so, it is believed, is yet to follow.—*Philadelphia Age.*

—It is reported that Mr. Tweed, who claims that he can control 15 000 votes in this city, will support General Grant on condition that he shall not be brought to trial. And not a finger has been raised to try him yet. The fact is significant. Tammany goes for Greeley, but the Ring goes where votes are wanted and will be paid for.—*Golden Age.*

—Simon Cameron has been called upon to ratify to the honesty and fidelity of General Harrranft as an official. Forgetful, when arraigned for the Lieutenant Governorship, that any one ought to have called "Reddy the Blacksmith" to testify to his reputation for "peace and quiet."

Memorial-Day—The Chicago Christian Union.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I agree with you perfectly concerning the absurdity of any labored or imposing "celebration" of the 9th of October. Yet still I cannot help thinking that the day, if not kept either exactly as a fast or a feast, may very properly be set apart as Memorial Day,—a day simply for the suspension of business, and the quiet gathering of the people in their churches or their homes, to remember not only the great affliction which on that day befel the city, but the unexampled munificence of charity of which it was also the recipient. Out of such an annual setting-apart of the day, it seems to me, would grow at length a strong and unanimous desire to memorialize in some suitable way the generosity of the world and the gratitude of Chicago. In time, we might thus come to have a great public building devoted to benevolent purposes, which should be called Memorial Hall; or an institution, based on the broad and free principles of universal good-will, which should have for its especial object the promotion of the welfare in sickness and in health, in prosperity and adversity, of the young men and women who are attracted from all parts of the world to our busy mart, and who, cut off from all the sweet influences of home and early associations, need nothing else so much as the kindly extended hand of social fellowship, and the inspiring influence of pure and elevating companionship.

The nucleus of such an institution is already to be found in the Chicago Christian Union, a society formed the week after the fire, for the express and most timely purpose of supplying in some measure, to the young people of this city, the place of those social and domestic privileges so suddenly and ruthlessly swept away. Its working, so far, has been admirable. It is thoroughly unsectarian, and is widely beneficent in spirit; but the scope needs to be enlarged, its means abundantly multiplied, and its constitution possibly in some respects changed, before it shall be entitled to stand as the representative to all the world of the gratitude of Chicago for the great help afforded to her in her hour of need.

I make these remarks wholly unauthorized, having never had the slightest interest in the Union, direct or indirect, other than the general spirit of good-will which one cannot help entertaining for a genuine and well directed philanthropic enterprise. It does, however, seem to me that Chicago owes it to her own self-respect to make some substantial acknowledgment of the amazing charity of the world; and I have thrown out these suggestions, hoping that they may serve to give direction and purpose to a thought which I am sure must just now be stirring in many minds. Very respectfully,

G.

EVANSTON, Sept. 26.

High Postage.

"When postage was high," says a writer in *Temple Bar*, "letters were luxuries which persons far above the condition of those who are called poor could not often indulge. We cannot give a better illustration of this than one we find in a letter addressed by Mr. Colvins, the artist, to his brother, in 1816, when the landscape painter was 26 years of age. Colvins was then at Hastings, sketching, and had invited his brother to come down from Saturday until Monday: The whole amount of the expense would be the coach, provided you put two pieces of silver in your pocket which would answer as a lunch; and I would have dinner for you, which would not increase my expenditure above sixpence. I shall be at the place where the coach stops for you, should you be able to come. Write me another sheet if unless you have other business, for a letter costs a shilling."

RELIGIOUS.

Services (to-day) in the Churches This Morning and Evening.

Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Jewish Calendar.

BAPTIST.

South Church, Locke-st. and Archer avenue, the Rev J. R. Longrigge, pastor. Morning subject, "God's House Renovated," and in the evening, "Hezekiah's Recovery." Services at the usual hours.

—The Rev. E J Goodspeed, D D, having just returned from an absence of five months in Colorado, the congregation of the Second Church will give him a reception this evening at the church, on the corner of Morgan and Monroe streets.

—The Rev. W. L. Noyes, late of St Johnsbury, Vt., will preach in the morning at 10:45 at the Free Church, corner of Loomis and West Jackson street.

—Michigan Avenue Church, south of Twenty-third street, the Rev Jesse B. Thomas, D.D., pastor. Preaching morning and evening. Morning subject, "Reuben." Evening subject, "My Own Religious Experience," by the converted Rabbi, Abraham Jaeger, Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue at Mobile, Ala.

—Twenty-fifth Street Church, just west of Wentworth avenue, the Rev. L. T. Bush, pastor. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m. Tea and 25th anniversary of the Sabbath School, following. Liberty Street Mission, at 3:30 p. m., promises to be of special interest. Addresses by B F Jacobs, the Rev. Dr. Everts, the Rev J. Gordon, and others.

—Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. The Rev E J Goodspeed, pastor, will preach at 10:30 a. m. Other services as usual.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, the Rev. G. A. Bartlett. Sabbath School at the close of the morning service.

—Church of the Pilgrims, Ashley street, between Roney and Hoyne. Morning service at 10:45; evening, 7:30. Major Whittle will preach in the morning.

—First Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets, the Rev E P. Goodwin, pastor. Sabbath School at 2 p. m. Usual exercises of Prayer Meeting on Thursday evening.

—Union Park Church, corner of West Washington street and Ogden avenue, the Rev. Dr. Patton, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:45 p. m.

—Second Church, corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Robert Collyer, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

—Tabernacle Church, corner Morgan and Indiana streets, the Rev. E. P. Williams, pastor. Morning services at 10:30 a. m. and evening service at 7:30 p. m.

—Forty-seventh Street Church. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Rev. Mr. Dunn will preach in the morning on "Blood Guiltiness," and believes in the evening on the "New England Pulpit."

EPISCOPAL.

Church of the Atonement, northeast corner of Washington and Robey streets. The Rev. A. W. Mann, of Geneva, will officiate morning and evening. Service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—St. John's Episcopal Church, Ashland avenue, south of Madison street. The Bishop of Illinois will officiate. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

—St. Mary's Church, corner of Monroe street and Ogden avenue, the Rev. R. H. Sullivan, Rector. Services in Central Hall, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject, "Pentecost." Evening subject, "Pentecost and Babel; or, the Two Typical Councils: The History of a Tax Collector."

—St. Stephen's Church, Johnson street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Rev. Charles T Kelly, D. D., Rector. Services morning and evening.

—Grace Church, corner of Carpenter and Fourth streets, the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Rector. Services morning and evening. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

—St. Mark's Church, Cottage Grove. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Rev. Mr. Dunn will officiate in the morning, and Rev. Arthur Brooks in the evening.

—Church of the Epiphany, Throop, between Monroe and Adams streets. Rev. G. H. W. Shook-up will preach morning and evening.

—There will be a meeting of the ladies of St. John's Church, at No. 129 Prairie avenue, on Thursday evening, Oct. 3.

METHODIST.

First Church, corner of Clark and Harrison streets, the Rev W. H. Daniels, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—Centenary Church, Morgan street, near Monroe. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Fowler, will preach in the morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:45.

—Ada Avenue Church, corner of Ada avenue and Ruby street. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, will preach morning and evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Jefferson Park Church, corner of West Adams and Throop streets. The pastor, the Rev. Thomas, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m., on "The Vigilance Committee," and at 7:30 p. m. on "The Visitation of Ashkelon."

—First Second Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the Rev. Dr. Patton, Rev. Dr. Macalaster.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach at the street Church, on Mitchell-street, near Halsted, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

—The Ada Avenue Church hold services in the Chapel of the Seminary, corner of Ashland avenue and Lake street. Rev. Mr. Arthur Sawyer will preach morning and evening.

—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge will preach morning in the Third Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. H. J. Ostrom, of Cambridge, Mass., will preach morning and evening at Murray Hall, Indiana avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Preaching in the evening by the Rev. R. H. Pullman, of Peoria, Ill.; morning subject, "Sources of Success." Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Children's meeting at 4 p. m., and in the evening on "Gold and Gems."

—St. Paul's Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eighteenth street. There will be services in the morning only, the Rev. Dr. Ryder officiating. Sunday School at the close of the morning service.

UNITARIAN.

The Chicago Conference of the Unitarian Churches will be held in the Unitarian Church, at Valparaiso, Ind., commencing on next Tuesday and will last for two days. The Conference will be represented by all the ministers.

—Third Unitarian Church, corner of Morse and Sedgwick streets. Services will preach in the morning at the usual hour, and in the evening at the Unitarian Church in Wrentha, Norfolk County, Mass., at 3 o'clock. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will deliver the fifth of the Sunday evening Academy of Music lectures

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From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

SCENES OF THE BETTER AND THE BASER SORT.

New York is the only city in America where a man can live by his pen, outside of the journalism. Such possibility does not depend upon the literary character of the man, which is merely the commercial value of the country, but on its size and the quantity its active demand at every hour. It follows that this peculiar calling must be self-disciplined and tyrannical; must always live within their means, and must never look out for the future. Otherwise they would be stranded when their pulse fails off, and would be unable to live overnight. Strength is the key-note. It may seem, then, fugitive writers have little money, and are the ones able to command leisure and to carry their income. Though Bohemianism is the down-hill road to ruin, they are not improvident, not reckless, not indifferent to the duty of incurring obligations, not disposed to live on other people's means. They are as independent personally as they are theoretically,—holding that the basis of social freedom is to be out of debt.

THE TYPICAL BOHEMIAN

is the opposite of this, and he is a large representation in New York. He seldom reaches respectability, even with increasing years, and, from his irresponsibility, lack of punctuality, rarely inspires publishers with confidence enough to trust him in the discharge of an assumed duty.

OFFICE-VAGABONDAGE.

Bohemianizing, whether by scholars or unsavory underlings, is one of the poorest and most thankless of trades. The Bohemians of culture and character frequently gain fame; are flattered and courted, for they are wonderful in society, and desirable at dinners. But they seldom acquire a comfortable independence, with all their terrible toil, and constantly have the dissatisfaction of seeing their work in which integrity, or refinement or enjoying a luxurious ease which they can never hope to overcome. One of the daily papers of the country gives Bohemianizing as the profession in which it pays the poorest. Their taste and temperament require affluent surroundings and hence they suffer more from the absence of the need than would men of more material moulds. They who think of Bohemianizing in New York should never redress their thoughts to practical lines, and to vary the old saying, that what it is in the school of experience.

J. H. B.

ERNST OF ADELSHEIN.

I'll tell the story kissing
This white hand for my pains—
My sweetest heart, for listen,
Ernst Adelshein took his vows.

I'll sing a song of true love,
My Mistress dear! to you;
Come! Fortune, favor me!
The rule is old and true.

The happiest of all lovers
Was Ernst of Adelshein;
And why he was the happiest,
I'll tell you in my strain.

One summer night he wandered
Within a lonely glade,
And, couched in moss and moonlight,
He found a sleeping maid.

The stars of midnight sifted
Their silver through the trees,
And on her cheek a slumbering statue,
So fair, and warm, and cold.

Fair, and white, and cold she lay
Beneath the starry skies;
Ernst was her worshipper
Beneath the Ritter's eyes.

He won her dreary fancy,
He bore her to his towers,
And swift with love and laughter
The days and nights were hours.

But when the thickening summons
Had drunk the gleaming day,
A misty cloud of sorrow
Swept over her eyes' deep blue.

Her hung upon the Ritter's neck,
She wept upon his breast,
She showered her sweet, warm kisses
Like fragrant summer rain.

"I am no Christian serf," she sobbed,
"But I'm half the day a woman,
A so-past half the day.

"And when from yonder belfry—
Hinge of the noon day—
Farewell! Farewell forever!
Sir Ritter—Adelshein!"

"Am not farewell forever!"
The Ritter's lip replied,
"I will be saved or lost with thee,
My lovely Wall-Bride."

Loud from the lordly bell-tower
Rang out the noon of day,
And from the maiden of roses
A serpent slid away.

But when the midwatch moonlight
Was shimmering through the grove,
He clasped his bride thrice-do'wned
Within his arms of love.

The happiest of all lovers
Was Ernst of Adelshein—
His wife was a corpsul
Only half the time.
—John Zug in the Atlantic.

QUIPS.

How to Cut a Swell—Turn your back on him.

—A spy Spiritualist may be called a happy Medium.

—Are the angels playing croquet-mamma?" asked a little four year old, the other evening, when a storm was raging.

—A man in Massachusetts has recently been acquitted of the charge of murdering his grandmother with an axe. The lecture next winter has not yet been announced.

—Life, say the Arabs, is of two parts, that which is past—a dream; and that which is to come—a wish.

—A little girl was pouring tea, as little girls will persist in doing, when her mother said, and she made up her mind that after all it was not so much trouble to be omnipresent, for "God could not go to all places."

—Foote circles in Boston, Me., are agitated over the case of a man who thought he was dead and refused to get out of bed. The question of more material moment is, Can the man who marries a woman younger than himself be said to be speeding the parting guest?

—If he marries a woman older than himself, she keeps herself to him; but if he marries a woman of the same age, continual warfare is the inevitable result.

—The Primest Gem-Satan has received from the Empire Screw Company a machine of Texas, valued at $1.00. A copy of the Psalms of David would have been a more appropriate present.

—Two years ago a Connecticut man received a gross insult from a negro who threw a quarter of a dollar or more from him. After long meditation he has now purchased a peacock and a watermelon, and has them in a field adjoining his neighbor's back yard.

—Squire: "Hoboken, they tell me you've taken a divorce away from the National School; what's that for?" Villager: "Cause the master ain't fit to teach in." Squire: "Oh, I've heard he's a very good master." Villager: "W'y, all he knows is, he wanted to teach my boy to spell 'taters' with a 'p.'"

—A literary gentleman, a believer in Spiritualism, said that he was himself the subject of spiritual influence, and that he always wrote his articles, thus being, in the work of authorship, a medium. "That," remarked a pleasant friend, "explains your spelling perfectly."

—Death is not a laughing matter, but even then a boy found the body of a Yuma Freshman in the road where he had fought to his pocket a note saying: "My name is ——; I had not the least intention of committing suicide; only went into the sea for a bath." How did he know he was dead when he wrote the note?

—Little Willie F. of Greenfield, was recently presented with a trumpet, to which he became greatly attached. One night, when he was about to be put into his "little bed," and was ready to say his prayers, he handed the trumpet to his grandmother, saying, "Here, grandma, you blow while I pray."

—Russian Ambassador. (Pointing to the Belfast rioters.) "Then those people, your Grace, I suppose, are the Irish Parliamentary or Cantabrigian?" Duke. "On the contrary, your Excellency, they are among our most enthusiastic religionists!"

—Two wee lassies, aged 5 and 6, were playing in a room with their dolls, and their mother, at her writing-case, was listening to their talk. The latter were taken to various imaginary entertainments, walks, rides, drives, visits, parties, and at last they were taken to church.

Now, dear, will you sit in this pew?" said one.

And will you, dear, sit in this pew?" said the other. Whereupon, the mother took the opportunity of improving the occasion, and interposed with the remark, "We don't have pews, you know, in our church; we have chairs instead, for all because all are equal there." One of the little ones immediately located up and said: "Oh, I'm sure I'm very glad we are going to a free church, indeed."

—Leah Gormandizer.—I say, Josh, do you remember a certain Lent Tear-you-all Welch master we had at Tom Brasser's on Sunday after noon about this time last year? Josh Pitcher.—That was a saddle of mutton, I ot! Fat Dittoall mutton! Ah! [Long pause.] Leah G. (turning over). Ah, he takes mutton slices of that saddle of mutton, Josh!

Literary Curiosities.

In the first of the following pieces only one vowel, "e," is used throughout; in the second the vowel "i" only is used.

THE FALL OF EVE.

Eve, Eden's Empress, not defended by
The serpent's breath, the sweet delight of the true,
Then, when she yielded tempter creep!
Despite he seems—perverted subsidy deep!
Yet evident pretext prevent her fell,
Yet evident pretext prevent her fell,
Severe when she were, nor ere, repent she fell;
Then, deep prevented, ere she fell, her belief fell!

APPROACH OF AUTUMN.

Spring I sit in this mild twilight hill,
Whist birds in wild swirly circle circling skim;
Whist birds in wild swirly circle circling skim;
Dim wisps of thistle-stars, till, rising bright,
Night's Virgin Pilgrim swims in vivid light.

—The City of Houston, Texas, is making liberal bids for the State Capital, and announces itself, through the papers, as a consumptives' home. "Consumptives" is the word, offering the free use of grounds, 30 acres of ground, and $500,000 in money.

FIVE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

VII.

Wilderness Parks.

TWIN LAKES—LEADVILLE.

AUGUST 18TH, 1879.

The gems of Colorado scenery are its parks. They lie scattered among the mountains like bits of emerald set in the everlasting hills. When the eye is wearied with the monotonous grandeur of range upon range of snow-crowned peaks, these lovely islands of verdure fall upon it like a dream of repose. It seems as if Nature herself had tired of her gigantic work, and sunk into momentary rest before commencing yet grander efforts.

Most of these parks are in miniature—little oases in gloomy openings, with streams running through them, or a silvery lake in the centre. But the four large ones, which are so widely known, form a distinctive feature in the Rocky Mountain range, extending in a continuous series from the northern limits of the Territory to the borders of New Mexico.

The North Park, which lies within a few miles of the Pacific railroad, and embraces an area of 1,500,000 acres, according to the estimate I have at hand, is still the hunting-ground of hostile Indians, and really utilized by few settlers. The most western of the North Parkie flow out of it, and it abounds in game; but it is consequently not attractive than the other Parks, on account of its higher altitude and colder climate.

The Middle Park lies directly south of it, and is separated from it by a single mountain-range. Here on the Pacific side of the great water-shed divide, which separates the waters westward through the Colorado River. It is the largest of the three north Parks, being seventy miles long by fifty in width, and is bounded on the northwest by peaks in the Territory, with Long's Peak on the northeast, Gray's Peak on the southeast, and Mount Lincoln on the southwest. The Utes still claim it as a hunting ground; but, although they look with apprehension upon the encroachment of the pale-face, they are not openly hostile, and many a white tent dots its green valleys and sunny hill-sides during the summer months. It is still rather difficult of access, as the journey over the range must be taken on foot, with the usual camping accessories.

Below it, and a little eastward, lies South Park, which is more frequented and better known. There is a regular stage-line running through it, although the inhabitants do not yet settled to any extent. It is thirty miles wide and sixty miles long, with Mount Lincoln on the northwest, and Pike's Peak guarding it on one side. Its scenery is beautiful in the extreme, and variety of landscape. I can imagine nothing to surpass it. It is a lovely combination of mountain and plain; but the regularity of mountain ranges, the valleys, and the monotony of the plain is lost in the rolling sweep of that break, at intervals, into lofty hills, pine-covered, and sometimes rock-bound. There is a grassy openness and perfect symmetry, smooth and treeless; there, a high plateau, like an artificial terrace, and, again, a gentle ascent, with dark evergreens straggling over it. Clusters of pale aspen are scattered over the sunny slopes, delicately contrasting with the pine-trees behind them, and, in many places, the surface was white with alkaline deposits. The ground, too, was covered with patches of wild flowers, and, in the hollows of the mountains, the bed of a long, ago dried up sea. I picked up a quantity of agates and curious stones, only to throw them down again for others more curious, and finally ended by tossing them all aside, with two or three small exceptions, because I would not carry them. The Salt Works in which I revelled, are situated in the hot springs are said to bewery rich, and, at one time, a flourishing business was done here. But, on the completion of the railroad, it was found to be cheaper to import Eastern salt as cheaply as it could be brought from the States; so the works were abandoned.

The Twin Lakes lie, like a jewel in a picturesque valley, at the foot of the range. Our tents were scattered about under the shadow of the pine-trees, and we slept luxuriously upon beds of pine-boughs, with the music of tumbling waters ringing pleasantly in our ears. There was a great disturbance among the horses during the night; and, in the morning, we discovered fresh tracks on the verge of our camp, which, we thought, looked like bear-tracks. As I never saw a bear-track, I was perfectly satisfied with the resemblance, as I have no doubt that we slumbered innocently within less than a dozen yards of one of these savage animals, prepared only by a flaming fire to receive and the glare of the blazing campfire. We named the spot Bear Camp in honor of our nocturnal visitor.

Our road lay through a land of pines, and finally climbed by a long, steep ascent to the summit of the great divide that separates the Pacific and the Arkansas waters. Beyond the mountains of evergreen bathed us, lay the sunny meadows of South Park, while, in the far distance, the rocky towers of Pike's Peak touched the clouds. Mines away, on the right, was Mount Lincoln; and the Snowy Range grew in the west and north before us, not exactly white-topped, but dashed with snow-fields that lie in vast patches over the summits, and, in some places, down the canons and fissures that seam the mountainsides,—dividing the canon with the barren rocks that stood like sentinels. Least Germandize of all soldiers. At our feet lay the beautiful Arkansas Valley. Beyond the dark line that marked the course of the river, the sunny plateaus stretched, up the opposite slope, in upper edge fringed with straggling pines, before losing itself in the dense forests above. It was a scene never to be forgotten, and we drove silently down into the valley, absorbed in the grandeur of a picture which neither pen nor pencil can ever touch.

Crossing the Arkansas over long ferry flatlies along cliffy precipices overlooking the foaming torrent, with towering ledges on the other side, and now a footof room for a fellow-traveler to pass. Fortunately, these gravel-ways are not numerous, and we escaped collisions that might have proved inconvenient, not to say disastrous. Down the mirror-like surface of the river here falling into rains, but we saw only one solitary man dredging on the banks of the river. We stopped to watch the process. He threw a shovelful after shovelful of pebbles and black earth into a flume, in which he also scattered quicksilver from a vial. The gravel was carried away by the earth, and the shining specks clung to the quicksilver that lay in the bottom, to be disengaged after weeks, and perhaps months, of hopeful

Translated from the French of De Balzac for the Chicago Tribune.

I.

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This street, now little frequented,—lost in summer, cold in winter gloomy in some places,—is remarkable for the narrowness of its narrow, pebbly pavement, always clean and dry, for the narrowness of its winding way, and for the quiet of its houses which belong to the old city, and overtop the ramparts. There are buildings there three centuries old, which are still firm, though built of wood, and their dissolubility of appearance adds to the originality which commends this part of Saumur to the attention of antiquaries and artists. It is difficult to pass before these edifices without admiring the immense beams whose ends are carved into fantastic figures, and which crown with a black relief the ground floor of most of them. Here, transverse joists are covered with slate, and form blue lines on the slender walls of a dwelling crowned by a roof bent in with years, and whose rotten shutters have been warped by the alternating scenes of rain and sun. There, upper worn and decayed window ledges, whose delicate sculpture can scarcely be seen, and which seem too fragile for the pot of brown clay these shoot forth the violets or the roses of a poor working-girl. Still farther up, are doors decorated with immense nails, at whose heads the ancient locks traced domestic hieroglyphics whose meaning will never be found again. Sometimes, a Proteus, installed there, has testified to his faith; sometimes Lebrun cursed Bury the Fourth. Some visitor has carved there the insignia of his municipal nobility, the glory of his forgotten magistracy. The whole history of France is there. Beside the notches made to mark the height of children, where the artisan has cut the figure of his plane, rise the house of a gentleman, on the sash of whose door one may can yet be seen the traces of his armorial bearings, shattered by the various revolutions which have distributed the country since 1789. 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He knows as well as any how many hoops heads he can make if the wood is split good; a sunny day enriches him, and rainy weather ruins him; in one saying, penetrated with worth observed from father to son, he has told you all that is in action, as in Touraine, the vicissitudes of the weather govern commercial life. Vineyard-owners, wood-cutters, boat-keepers, coopers, and sailors are all on the look out for a ray of sunlight. They tremble if they go to bed, lest they may frost, the next morning, that it has frozen during the night; they fear rain, wind, and drought, and want water, heat, and clouds, as their wife wants to be young. The barometer is the constant duel between the sky and terrestrial interests. The barometer successively saddens, soothes, and gladdens you. From one end to the other of this street,—the old Main street of Saumur,—these words: "Tois is golden weather," are passed from door to door. So every one rejoices as he sees "Better." 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Wanderings in the Metropolis.

What Is to Be Seen There.

Extraordinary Versatility and Remarkable Industry Required.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

SCENES OF THE BETTER AND THE BASER SORT.

New York is the only city in America where a man can live by his pen, outside of the journalism. Such possibility does not depend upon the literary character of the man, which is merely the commercial value of the country, but on its size and the quantity its active demand at every hour. It follows that this peculiar calling must be self-disciplined and tyrannical; must always live within their means, and must never look out for the future. Otherwise they would be stranded when their pulse fails off, and would be unable to live overnight. Strength is the key-note. It may seem, then, fugitive writers have little money, and are the ones able to command leisure and to carry their income. Though Bohemianism is the down-hill road to ruin, they are not improvident, not reckless, not indifferent to the duty of incurring obligations, not disposed to live on other people's means. They are as independent personally as they are theoretically,—holding that the basis of social freedom is to be out of debt.

THE TYPICAL BOHEMIAN

is the opposite of this, and he is a large representation in New York. He seldom reaches respectability, even with increasing years, and, from his irresponsibility, lack of punctuality, rarely inspires publishers with confidence enough to trust him in the discharge of an assumed duty.

OFFICE-VAGABONDAGE.

Bohemianizing, whether by scholars or unsavory underlings, is one of the poorest and most thankless of trades. The Bohemians of culture and character frequently gain fame; are flattered and courted, for they are wonderful in society, and desirable at dinners. But they seldom acquire a comfortable independence, with all their terrible toil, and constantly have the dissatisfaction of seeing their work in which integrity, or refinement or enjoying a luxurious ease which they can never hope to overcome. One of the daily papers of the country gives Bohemianizing as the profession in which it pays the poorest. Their taste and temperament require affluent surroundings and hence they suffer more from the absence of the need than would men of more material moulds. They who think of Bohemianizing in New York should never redress their thoughts to practical lines, and to vary the old saying, that what it is in the school of experience.

J. H. B.

ERNST OF ADELSHEIN.

I'll tell the story kissing
This white hand for my pains—
My sweetest heart, for listen,
Ernst Adelshein took his vows.

I'll sing a song of true love,
My Mistress dear! to you;
Come! Fortune, favor me!
The rule is old and true.

The happiest of all lovers
Was Ernst of Adelshein;
And why he was the happiest,
I'll tell you in my strain.

One summer night he wandered
Within a lonely glade,
And, couched in moss and moonlight,
He found a sleeping maid.

The stars of midnight sifted
Their silver through the trees,
And on her cheek a slumbering statue,
So fair, and warm, and cold.

Fair, and white, and cold she lay
Beneath the starry skies;
Ernst was her worshipper
Beneath the Ritter's eyes.

He won her dreary fancy,
He bore her to his towers,
And swift with love and laughter
The days and nights were hours.

But when the thickening summons
Had drunk the gleaming day,
A misty cloud of sorrow
Swept over her eyes' deep blue.

Her hung upon the Ritter's neck,
She wept upon his breast,
She showered her sweet, warm kisses
Like fragrant summer rain.

"I am no Christian serf," she sobbed,
"But I'm half the day a woman,
A so-past half the day.

"And when from yonder belfry—
Hinge of the noon day—
Farewell! Farewell forever!
Sir Ritter—Adelshein!"

"Am not farewell forever!"
The Ritter's lip replied,
"I will be saved or lost with thee,
My lovely Wall-Bride."

Loud from the lordly bell-tower
Rang out the noon of day,
And from the maiden of roses
A serpent slid away.

But when the midwatch moonlight
Was shimmering through the grove,
He clasped his bride thrice-do'wned
Within his arms of love.

The happiest of all lovers
Was Ernst of Adelshein—
His wife was a corpsul
Only half the time.
—John Zug in the Atlantic.

QUIPS.

How to Cut a Swell—Turn your back on him.

—A spy Spiritualist may be called a happy Medium.

—Are the angels playing croquet-mamma?" asked a little four year old, the other evening, when a storm was raging.

—A man in Massachusetts has recently been acquitted of the charge of murdering his grandmother with an axe. The lecture next winter has not yet been announced.

—Life, say the Arabs, is of two parts, that which is past—a dream; and that which is to come—a wish.

—A little girl was pouring tea, as little girls will persist in doing, when her mother said, and she made up her mind that after all it was not so much trouble to be omnipresent, for "God could not go to all places."

—Foote circles in Boston, Me., are agitated over the case of a man who thought he was dead and refused to get out of bed. The question of more material moment is, Can the man who marries a woman younger than himself be said to be speeding the parting guest?

—If he marries a woman older than himself, she keeps herself to him; but if he marries a woman of the same age, continual warfare is the inevitable result.

—The Primest Gem-Satan has received from the Empire Screw Company a machine of Texas, valued at $1.00. A copy of the Psalms of David would have been a more appropriate present.

—Two years ago a Connecticut man received a gross insult from a negro who threw a quarter of a dollar or more from him. After long meditation he has now purchased a peacock and a watermelon, and has them in a field adjoining his neighbor's back yard.

—Squire: "Hoboken, they tell me you've taken a divorce away from the National School; what's that for?" Villager: "Cause the master ain't fit to teach in." Squire: "Oh, I've heard he's a very good master." Villager: "W'y, all he knows is, he wanted to teach my boy to spell 'taters' with a 'p.'"

—A literary gentleman, a believer in Spiritualism, said that he was himself the subject of spiritual influence, and that he always wrote his articles, thus being, in the work of authorship, a medium. "That," remarked a pleasant friend, "explains your spelling perfectly."

—Death is not a laughing matter, but even then a boy found the body of a Yuma Freshman in the road where he had fought to his pocket a note saying: "My name is ——; I had not the least intention of committing suicide; only went into the sea for a bath." How did he know he was dead when he wrote the note?

—Little Willie F. of Greenfield, was recently presented with a trumpet, to which he became greatly attached. One night, when he was about to be put into his "little bed," and was ready to say his prayers, he handed the trumpet to his grandmother, saying, "Here, grand

AMUSEMENTS.

New Play at McVicker's by a Home Author.

Resume of Mrs. Bowers' Engagement at the Academy,

Aiken's Theatre to Be Opened This Week, and Hooley's Next.

McVICKER'S THEATER.

On Monday evening, "Saratoga" will give place to "The Rogue's March," a play in which Mr. McVicker will himself appear. This announcement is of itself sufficient to insure an overflowing house. The play is illustrative of California life, and is comprised in a prologue and three acts, for each of which an elaborate pictorial setting has been prepared by the careful hand of Mr. Rogers. Briefly epitomized, its story may be rendered thus: *Major Gideon*, the "Rogue," or "hummer" of the *Excies* type, on account of his proclivity to consume more than he produces, is declared a nuisance and an eye-sore to the village of Stony Gulch, a virtuous and peaceful mining settlement in the heart of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and is commanded to migrate to a more congenial clime. He leaves behind him an infant daughter, *Dolly*, who is adopted by a certain widow, *Hallijohn*, a middle-aged lady, whose principal characteristics is an inordinate jealousy of her sex. The latter, *Mr. John Hallijohn*, a young and of course single gentleman, of 18 or 20, consents to receive the child solely upon the condition that the father shall resign all claim to it, and the act closes with the departure of the *Rogue* by night, in the midst of a violent snow-storm, a resolute effect to which Mr. Rogers and his assistants, by their remarkably fine scenery and appointments, have contributed to lend a very romantic interest.

Several years have elapsed when, of a stormy evening, we discover the *Widow* and *Dolly*, now grown to be a very fascinating young lady, awaiting the arrival of *John* to his evening meal. But *John* has fallen into evil practices, and—albeit unknown to the *Widow*, who still considers him immaculate—is loitering at the saturnine tavern, engaged in the prevailing California occupation—gambling. *Dolly* guesses the truth and decides to attempt his reformation. In a scene between the two, she discovers that he is deeply indebted to one *William Keene*, the keeper of the "Stony Gulch Delight," and furnishes him money to discharge the debt, confessing at the same time that she has put it by in the hope of one day assisting her father, of whom she remembers little or nothing. *John*, of course, refuses to accept it, but is over-persuaded, and discovers on his part that the affection which he entertains for his fair ward is not exactly either fatherly or brotherly, a discovery which is also opportunely shared by the widow. The latter in a rage threatens to turn the girl again out of doors, and a stormy scene between mother and daughter is stopped by the appearance of *Gideon* himself. *John*, who recognizes him upon the instant, by a neat device gets rid of the latter, and when he returns to claim his bride the antiquated rogue not to reveal himself to his child; and finally, in the despair, gives him the money he has obtained to discharge his own son indebtedness. *Gideon* relents, vowing reformation, and the curtain falls on a curious ball-room, at which the principal dancers are the ladies as to the character and purposes of his guests.

In the second act we come again to the tavern of *William Kent*, to which place, by natural gravitation, comes the *Rogue*. His old associates are waiting for him, and, learning that he is in possession of a considerable sum of money, receive him with open arms. One by one his lovers and benefactors are disposed of by the generosity of the place, and he quickly finds himself again penniless.

He appeals for further aid to *Hallijohn*, who now appears on the scene, but *Hallijohn* repudiates him, and requests the keeper of the tavern to kick him if drinker, which he does. The request is promptly complied with. He leaves in high wrath upon the scene between *Hallijohn* and *Kent*, in which the former, in disposition, puts up the title to all his remaining property and home. He is deserted from his saloon by *Dolly*, who has followed him, and disappears threatening vengeance. *Kent*, in a flurry of excitement over the commission of so much wealth, drives out the motley crowd of gamblers and miners, and discovers too late that he has locked the *Rogue* inside. A comic and tragic scene ensues, and the act closes with the death of *Kent*, and the disappearance of *Gideon*, the latter of the spoils.

At the opening of the third act *Hallijohn* comes down to breakfast in the little door-yard of the cottage, dressed and wore he appears in the costume of the preceding night. The *Widow* suspects a secret and is jealous. Her fears are relieved, explanation is again interrupted by the appearance of the *Rogue*—this time in full evening dress. The *Widow* is astonished; she will know his name and business. *John*, by a threat, compels him to keep silence. The action is still further complicated by the arrival of *Jack Smith*, Captain of the *Regulators*, who arrests *Hallijohn* for the murder of *Kent*. *Gideon* has also made his appearance, and would be attempts to revive her recollection of her father, and signally fails. The excitement culminates in a hymeneal, the *Widow* and *Gideon* bears, and *Hallijohn* is about to be marched away by the Regulators, when the *Rogue*, in expiation of his many offenses, avows that he, and he only, is the slayer of *Kent*, forgives *John* and his bride, and is led off by *Smith* in triumph, to the inspiring strains of the "Rogue's March."

The piece will be played with the following strong cast:

Major Gideon.....Mr. McVicker
John Hallijohn.....Mr. Rogers
Wm. Kent.....Mr. Stanley
Henry Morton.....Mr. Hind
Jack Smith.....Mr. Blake
Widow Hallijohn.....Mrs. Stoneall
Dolly (in three acts, and Jessie Hamilton).....
.....Mrs. Myers
In the play, the author of the piece is a young *filibuster* in embryo, who has written several plays that have been successfully put upon the boards in New York, and contributed to magazines liberally to the best magazines. He is the former, by a Chicago journalist, and is still a resident of the State. The piece has been delivered to Mr. McVicker at the opening of the theatre is from his pen. As a home play, we cannot but wish success to the author, and trust that he will not forget that on the 11th and 12th inst., now not far distant, Signor Farini will occupy the theatre with a troupe of negro minstrels resembling in features in regard to which we have already given. Aside from their great intrinsic excellence, they will possess an extraneous interest, in the age because of the great leaning of the public for something really ancient in the way of music.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

Business at the Academy during the past week has continued active. There has been an almost nightly change of programme, which, in point of severe trial to the company, although some of the plays were quite superficial, as more pure actions are unadvisable. They only result in bad performances, and the demoralization of nearly the entire company. Mrs. Bowers, as usual, has little time to think of grace of manner, or by-play, and is pretty sure not to forget himself in his part in a state of continual surprise at finding in regard to his cues and lines. As a consequence of the mistaken pressure upon the actors, the performances have been of a most irregular element, have been slip shod and slovenly, and the persons occupied have played too much like amateurs in a school house. On Friday, Saturday and Tuesday nights we had "Elisabeth, Queen of England," with Mrs. Bowers playing the *Queen*, and Mr. McCollom as *Earl Essex*. The version of Mrs. Bowers varies considerably from that given by Mrs. Lander, but is still more from that in which Ristori queened it so royally. The physical and moral characteristics of Elisabeth are too well known to permit gross errors in any personation of her character. A female woman with prominent features, and hair inclined to redness; loving the apparel not extravagant, but costly and rich, and of awkward, hankthy, imperious, and sometimes indulging in extravagant and unwomanly bursts of passion. These are the chronicles as they are agreed upon. Mrs. Bowers lacks none of the fire that might have burned in the bosom of the stern Queen, but she is wanting in the physical peculiarities essential to a successful identification with the character. Her features are too regular, and she is the unequal to the intensity of the loftier moods of the greater scenes. Her pas sionate reproaches to Essex resemble scolding, while, in the situations demanding simple elevation of sentiment, a certain familiar grandeur is wanting that an heroic play can ill afford to part with. Mrs. Bowers essays a little too much in attempting to play Elisabeth, considering who and what her predecessors in the same splendid walk of the drama have been. Mr. McCollom made a handsome Essex in grain, fit to match with even the best, so far as personal appearance went. But his faults of elocution are grave defects, which the critical world could not reasonable in an actor who had played for five years, almost without intermission, a round of elevated characters and personations. Mr. Hind is a very common conceal, a superior colorist. Nature has endowed him with a good voice, yet it appears to lack the round fullness and finish that would make it agreeable to the ear. The reason seems to be in that shortness of the sounds, or changes their character entirely, giving undue prominence to the consonants that follow. Wednesday night the "Honeymoon" was played, Mrs. Bowers playing *Juliana*. The "Honeyback" was repeated on the same evening, Mr. Hind taking the part of Mr. Blandell, who filled the role when the piece was first produced, with a degree of naturalness and painstaking actor, with an intelligent appreciation of distinctions in character, and a general familiarity with his text and his business highly commendable. His prominent defects are an occasional inclination to be too emphatic, and a habit of elevating his darkly-browed, corrugated brow to the *Hamlet* standard. Mr. Blandell is by no means a man to express dignified anger or manly scorn. He is inclined to think there is much in Mr. Hind, which, cultivated and chastened by enlightened counselors will not fail in time to develop. Lady Audley's Secret" received on Thursday night the first appearance of the season with a single exception. On Friday evening, at the request of many friends and admirers, Mr. Hind appeared in the character of the Stranger, in the drama of that name, supported by Mr. McCollom in the role of Sir Seymour Hastings, and Mrs. Bowers in that of Mrs. Haller. The play is unlike the "Mary Stuart" of Mrs. Lander. It is divided into four acts, and is founded upon the fall of Haller from the island of Lodi Lover, the plot of Scotlyard, "the Ashby" being closely followed. The first and fourth acts are nearly identical with the version with which other actresses have made us familiar. During the first two acts Mrs. Bowers appeared richly in white satin, and the dress worn by Miss Watts, who played *Charlotte de Spleen*, was also quite handsome. The two ladies were not announced until their respective names appeared on the bills at the entrance to the castle. The costumes could hardly have been borrowed from Scott, as appellants unacquainted with the details of the history, who thus describes the dress of the Queen during her interview with the deputies from the Netherlands at the time we refined Scotland: "At this moment the door of the inner apartment opened, and Queen Mary presented herself, advancing with grace and majesty, and seeming to the deputies rather to be conducted by the two ladies next her than to walk in her own right. Her dress was of black velvet, richly embroidered with pearls, over a petticoat of white satin, the bosom and sleeves of which were also richly embroidered with pearls and precious stones. Her head-dress was of black velvet, with a long veil of the same stuff, which fell down behind her back, and was worn over white veil and lawn. Her countenance, which was then in the bloom of youth, is said to have been uncommonly beautiful in person. She wore a cross of gold, enamelled with black, and her rosary of gold beads hung down from her girdle almost to the ground. The ladies of the chief personages were dressed in the same manner as their mistress." As a waste representative of the Queen, Mrs. Bowers gave all her predecessors a run for their money, and if she is not the equal of Rachel, Ristori, or Janauschek, in her interview with Elisabeth at Fotheringay she was essentially herself. Nothing could be more sentimental in her denunciation, although in her appeals to the sympathies of Leicester for her freedom, and in chivalric pathos, she was less satisfactory. The Chesleitix scene was flattering to her popularity, the hearty ovation being offered to her during the last of the best audiences seen within the walls since it was opened to the public. And yet was evidently unwilling to be called before the curtain, but declined to speak. As young *Douglass*, Mr. McCollom gave an impressive rendering of the part, and presented with historical ideal of that sprightly. With the exception of Miss Watts, and Mrs. Carhart, a certain energy and dignity in whose acting made us forget her serious faults of intonation, the support was the weakest of the week—and no wonder that the Academy failed to draw. Performance of Friday evening, matters being slightly mended at the repetition of the piece last night. Saturday evening, and Monday and Tuesday of next week will be the last performances of the season, when Mrs. Bowers will open arms. One by one his lovers and benefactors are disposed of by the generosity of the place, and he quickly finds himself again penniless.

He appeals for further aid to *Hallijohn*, who now appears on the scene, but *Hallijohn* repudiates him, and requests the keeper of the tavern to kick him if drinker, which he does. The request is promptly complied with. He leaves in high wrath upon the scene between *Hallijohn* and *Kent*, in which the former, in disposition, puts up the title to all his remaining property and home. He is deserted from his saloon by *Dolly*, who has followed him, and disappears threatening vengeance. *Kent*, in a flurry of excitement over the commission of so much wealth, drives out the motley crowd of gamblers and miners, and discovers too late that he has locked the *Rogue* inside. A comic and tragic scene ensues, and the act closes with the death of *Kent*, and the disappearance of *Gideon*, the latter of the spoils.

At the opening of the third act *Hallijohn* comes down to breakfast in the little door-yard of the cottage, dressed and wore he appears in the costume of the preceding night. The *Widow* suspects a secret and is jealous. Her fears are relieved, explanation is again interrupted by the appearance of the *Rogue*—this time in full evening dress. The *Widow* is astonished; she will know his name and business. *John*, by a threat, compels him to keep silence. The action is still further complicated by the arrival of *Jack Smith*, Captain of the *Regulators*, who arrests *Hallijohn* for the murder of *Kent*. *Gideon* has also made his appearance, and would be attempts to revive her recollection of her father, and signally fails. The excitement culminates in a hymeneal, the *Widow* and *Gideon* bears, and *Hallijohn* is about to be marched away by the Regulators, when the *Rogue*, in expiation of his many offenses, avows that he, and he only, is the slayer of *Kent*, forgives *John* and his bride, and is led off by *Smith* in triumph, to the inspiring strains of the "Rogue's March."

The piece will be played with the following strong cast:

Major Gideon.....Mr. McVicker
John Hallijohn.....Mr. Rogers
Wm. Kent.....Mr. Stanley
Henry Morton.....Mr. Hind
Jack Smith.....Mr. Blake
Widow Hallijohn.....Mrs. Stoneall
Dolly (in three acts, and Jessie Hamilton).....
.....Mrs. Myers

In the play, the author of the piece is a young *filibuster* in embryo, who has written several plays that have been successfully put upon the boards in New York, and contributed to magazines liberally to the best magazines. He is the former, by a Chicago journalist, and is still a resident of the State. The piece has been delivered to Mr. McVicker at the opening of the theatre is from his pen. As a home play, we cannot but wish success to the author, and trust that he will not forget that on the 11th and 12th inst., now not far distant, Signor Farini will occupy the theatre with a troupe of negro minstrels resembling in features in regard to which we have already given. Aside from their great intrinsic excellence, they will possess an extraneous interest, in the age because of the great leaning of the public for something really ancient in the way of music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Business at the Academy during the past week has continued active. There has been an almost nightly change of programme, which, in point of severe trial to the company, although some of the plays were quite superficial, as more pure actions are unadvisable. They only result in bad performances, and the demoralization of nearly the entire company. Mrs. Bowers, as usual, has little time to think of grace of manner, or by-play, and is pretty sure not to forget himself in his part in a state of continual surprise at finding in regard to his cues and lines. As a consequence of the mistaken pressure upon the actors, the performances have been of a most irregular element, have been slip shod and slovenly, and the persons occupied have played too much like amateurs in a school house. On Friday, Saturday and Tuesday nights we had "Elisabeth, Queen of England," with Mrs. Bowers playing the *Queen*, and Mr. McCollom as *Earl Essex*. The version of Mrs. Bowers varies considerably from that given by Mrs. Lander, but is still more from that in which Ristori queened it so royally. The physical and moral characteristics of Elisabeth are too well known to permit gross errors in any personation of her character. A female woman with prominent features, and hair inclined to redness; loving the apparel not extravagant, but costly and rich, and of awkward, hankthy, imperious, and sometimes indulging in extravagant and unwomanly bursts of passion. These are the chronicles as they are agreed upon. Mrs. Bowers lacks none of the fire that might have burned in the bosom of the stern Queen, but she is wanting in the physical peculiarities essential to a successful identification with the character. Her features are too regular, and she is the unequal to the intensity of the loftier moods of the greater scenes. Her passionate reproaches to Essex resemble scolding, while, in the situations demanding simple elevation of sentiment, a certain familiar grandeur is wanting that an heroic play can ill afford to part with. Mrs. Bowers essays a little too much in attempting to play Elisabeth, considering who and what her predecessors in the same splendid walk of the drama have been. Mr. McCollom made a handsome Essex in grain, fit to match with even the best, so far as personal appearance went. But his faults of elocution are grave defects, which the critical world could not reasonable in an actor who had played for five years, almost without intermission, a round of elevated characters and personations. Mr. Hind is a very common conceal, a superior colorist. Nature has endowed him with a good voice, yet it appears to lack the round fullness and finish that would make it agreeable to the ear. The reason seems to be in that shortness of the sounds, or changes their character entirely, giving undue prominence to the consonants that follow. Wednesday night the "Honeymoon" was played, Mrs. Bowers playing *Juliana*. The "Honeyback" was repeated on the same evening, Mr. Hind taking the part of Mr. Blandell, who filled the role when the piece was first produced, with a degree of naturalness and painstaking actor, with an intelligent appreciation of distinctions in character, and a general familiarity with his text and his business highly commendable. His prominent defects are an occasional inclination to be too emphatic, and a habit of elevating his darkly-browed, corrugated brow to the *Hamlet* standard. Mr. Blandell is by no means a man to express dignified anger or manly scorn. He is inclined to think there is much in Mr. Hind, which, cultivated and chastened by enlightened counselors will not fail in time to develop. "

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

The Document

OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY

OR

"Grant's Public Record."

We condensed corpse of the most notorious of the imbeciles of the present Administration; also some why Greeley should be President.

CONTENTS.—The following documents, issued by The New York Tribune:

No. 1—Last Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.

No. 2—Trumbull's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.

No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

No. 4—Gen. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at Aurora, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Speech at Portland Speech.

No. 5—Speeches of Judge Green and Hon. M. W. Gray at Chicago.

No. 6—Speech of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, on Reconstruction of the Government.

No. 7—Letter of Ex-Attorney General J. Speech of Hon. Allen G. Thurman—Speech declining Grant.

No. 8—Speeches of Hon. Allen G. Thurman—Speech announcing Absolute Vote for Greeley.

No. 9—Record of President Grant and Cabinet on the Seat of Government, to the Neglect of the People's Business.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 24 pages close matter. Send on receipt of the prices, following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid.....
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and orders BAND, McNALLY & Co., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR

Printing Paper

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1872.

Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois, Two thousand reams of printing paper, 22x36, weighing twenty pounds per ream, and equal in every respect to sample to be obtained of the Secretary of State, and proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th day of November, 1872, and will be opened at that time, in the presence of bidders.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back or envelope "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper sample to be furnished with each bid. All of said paper must be delivered in the basement of the State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois, on reams to be delivered on or before Dec. 16, 1872, reams on or before Jan. 16, 1873, and 1,000 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873.

The names of persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond to the Governor in the penalty of $20,000, conditioned that he will satisfactorily furnish and deliver the said paper in kind, quality and quantity, at the times, place, and upon the terms specified in the contract in pursuance of law; and also, that he or they will furnish the whole amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State, during the time specified in the law, whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL,
Secretary of State.

County Commissioners' Office,

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 27, 1872.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, Oct 1, 1872, at 10 a. m. for repairing and cleaning the pipes, apparatus, and masonry connected with the Court House. The work the same will be in good running order, and for specifications can be had at the office of the County Clerk, addressed to Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, and deposited with George W. Chandler, County Clerk. The committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

D. C. SHELLY,
Chairman Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a decree of trust, recorded at pages 691, 692, 693, and 694, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust, and at pages 615, 616, 617, and 618, in Vol. 97 of the Record of Deeds of Cook county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete description of the property and deed that is hereby set forth, in which Cook County Savings Bank is complainant, and Charles S. Reed and his wife Henrietta T. M. Reed; Samuel D. Towne and his wife Kate M. Towle; Orville S. Newell and his wife Mary A. Newell; and Nelson M. Reed and his wife, Helen A. Reed, of Cook county, and Charles A. Reed, of the county of Athens, Ohio, is trustee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the payment of the principal of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, and the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Reed, Samuel D. Towne, Charles A. Newell, and Nelson M. Reed, having failed in the order of business of said Court, to give evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described, in a proceeding instituted in said Court, as such Trustee, and which order and decree was made in the cause of trust for the reason of the failure and default of said Trustee in the said notes, continued for more than twenty days after the same became due, I will, by order of trust described, for $4,000 56, payable on or before the 15th day of March, 1873, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 15th day of March, 1872, and for his failure and default made by the said Trustee for nearly one year after the same became due, and for the costs accrued and because of said default, and for the costs of said trust and sale thereof, maturing after the 7th day of March, 1872, and which interest became payable on the date last named, the said Trustee, and all persons claiming under him, and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, on the 15th day of March, 1872, with interest thereon, I am commanded to proceed and advertise and sell the property and said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and by virtue of the said power, and duties thereby conferred and imposed upon me, I will, on Monday, the 28th day of October, A. D. 1872, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at public auction, on the premises, as

HYDE PARK.

Something About Our Suburban Neighbor, as the South-Pipeline, 7,000-Foot Works in Operation, Supplying Water—Fine Residences—Shopping the Town—Auburn-Park Railroad—Water, Fire-Engine Water.

For persons residing in the city here an adequate conception of the growing importance and gigantic strides in wealth and population which the suburban towns and villages within a radius of a few miles of Chicago have attained of late years. The easy access to them given by rail-roads of communication, and the comparative cheapness of commutation tickets, have had a tendency to lead many of our merchants and quite a number of mechanics to select in the various wards in Cook County their future homes. Among one of the most striking instances of the rapid prosperous, of these suburbs is the Town of Hyde Park, which, although having a village organization, is really a city containing some 7,000 population, has 16 streets running east and west, 42 avenues running north and south, and is about twelve miles long. It has also in possession of metropolitan police, with a full-fledged Chief at its head, and a Village Horse of ample proportions to accommodate the bad youth of Chicago, who are its principal patrons.

Within the limits of Hyde Park are several populating settlements, among which may be noticed Oakland, Kenwood, South Park, Woodlawn, Oakwood, South Chicago, Wallingford, Grand-wood, Kensington, and Corsair, containing populations varying from 500 to 1,500. Three stations on South Park trains sell at \$25 per front foot, but may be had in less favorable localities as low as \$15 per front foot. North of Oakland, streets are not yet macadamized. Solid paved by excavating about twelve inches and filling up with fine broken stone, over which is spread a coating of Joliet gravel, making a perfectly smooth and hard road-way which has the advantage of our Michigan-avenue pavement in that it is not so noisy, and that it costs but about one-third as much as our ordinarily paved streets.

The finest village has lately been taking on city airs, and last week the new works were under operation for supplying water with gas, there being already eighty hydrants erected and in the streets. The gas works are located near the corner of College Grove, and have a capacity of supplying 50,000 cubic feet per day, and if found necessary can be enlarged to supply 100,000 feet per day. The water-works at present have in use much greater demand for the supply in dwelling houses than the company had already prepared for, and already over forty street lamps are ready to illuminate the town, and the number will be increased from time to time, and the whole town having, it is expected, by next week, the whole system in addition to their other duties, the task of thoroughly lighting up and cutting down the lamps.

The water-works of the village is 7,000 feet, which is nearly one mile south of the corporation, so as to secure a supply of water from the lake, about 100 feet from the shore, connected with a 16-inch pipe, and leading to the engine and boiler-house, where are two powerful steam pumps of a capacity to supply 2,000,000 gallons of pure lake water every twenty-four hours. The present works are constructed to supply 5,000 people three months, and with a good supply of gas, and an unlimited quantity of pure lake water, Hyde Park will at once become a desirable place for the convenience of a first-class city.

THE LIBERAL CAMPAIGN.

Visitors at Headquarters—Announcements of Meetings in the Field this Week.

John D. Lieberberger, New Orleans, Private Secretary of Governor Warmouth; Mr. Gilbo, Dubuque, Iowa, and L. W. Rood, Aurora, Ill., registered their names as Liberal Headquarters yesterday.

The meeting and Reform ratification meeting in honor of the nomination of Hon. Carter H. Harrison, announced to take place last evening at the corner of Madison and Hoyne streets was postponed until the evening of next week Oct. 1 owing to the inclement weather.

APPOINTMENTS

Of Liberal meetings will be held this week as follows:

First Ward—The Liberal and Democrats of the First Ward will hold a meeting in the Criminal Court Room, Old Court House, on Monday evening.

Fifth Ward—In consequence of the inclement weather of last evening, the meeting called for the corner of Halsted and Fifty-first-st. will not be held Monday evening, when Hon. Jesse O. Norton and George C. Bellows, Esq., will speak.

Seventh Ward—Temple Lodge, Loveday and Koerner Club meets at John Kraemer's, corner Thirty-first and Arnold streets, on Wednesday evening.

Ninth Ward—Dunphy & Co. of the Greeley and Brown escorted their ward meets for election of officers to the school-house, corner of Lincoln-av. and Cardwell's Ridge Hall, No. 870 West Harrison street, on Monday evening.

Eleventh Ward—The Eleventh Ward Club meets at the northwest corner of Halsted and Waylan streets, to select officers for Greeley and Brown ticket on Monday evening.

Twelfth Ward—There will be a Greeley and Brown meeting of the Twelfth Ward at Harding's Hall, corner of Madison and Ada streets, on Saturday evening. Hon. Leonard Swett is expected to address the meeting.

Sixteenth Ward—There will be a meeting of the Greeley and Brown Club of the Sixteenth Ward on Monday evening, October 7, at Brown Ramm's, corner of Larrabee and Wisconsin streets.

Seventeenth Ward—There will be a meeting of the Greeley and Brown Club of the Seventeenth Ward on Saturday evening, October 5, at the Greeley and Koerner Club's rooms, at No. 58 Clybourn avenue, on Tuesday evening.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Young Bloom's Vocalization.

The Hartford *Courant*, in noticing the advantages in this city of Charley Sloan, *alias* Good speede, *alias* Griswold, who suffered so severely in his assaults upon "bucks," says he was clerk in the office of the Connecticut River Banking Company. It was not known that his peculiarities were so great as they are now until it was shown by the Examiners that he had gambled away a larger sum than that, besides losing \$2,000 in stocks of his own. It is said that he had a large and valuable collection of diamonds and jewelry. It is now believed in Hartford that the robbery of Good Speede amounted to over \$10,000. His method of securing the funds was by using a cancelled check. All the checks taken up in a week were altered in a similar manner by themselves. Sloan would step out one morning for a large amount, and place it some days later, among the checks of that day, and then alter the abstract the money from the drawer, in this way the checks would pass clear. Some of his accomplices in Hartford say that they were not supplied with money, questioned him about it and he replied that he got it honestly, and some say you will know where it came from when the man has been brought back to the scene of his crime, and will be tried in a few days.

Salt Water Excursionists,

A party arrived at the Sherman House on Tuesday night, whose inland inclinations have fixed periods, like the salmon. These aristocrats come through from New York on a special car, and are in search of the luxuries of rest and of travel charming to all summer tourists. Captains of Fall River, Pennington, New Haven, and other sound steamers, say they have a right to enjoy Chicago hospitalities, for every summer nearly all our citizens enjoy their excursions three months, and with a good supply of gas, and an unlimited quantity of pure lake water, Hyde Park will at once become a desirable place for the convenience of a first-class city.

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